INSURANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1059.

INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

VOL. XVIII NO. 13. BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GUJARAT PEASANTS TO THE FORE AGAIN.

Demand Suspension Of Full Land Revenue.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI ON THE SCENE.

Advises Farmers To Withhold Payment Pending Negotiations.

GOVT. PROPOSALS UNSATISFACTORY.

Hindus And Muslims Organise No-Tax Campaign In Punjab.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

The Collector of Ahmedabad has issued orders suspending full land revenue in seven villages and half land revenue in 47 villages and for collecting full land revenue in six villages in Mahmedabad Taluka. This was not satisfied the farmers who demand suspension of full land revenue in all villages. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is communicating with Government on their behalf and has advised them to await the result and meanwhile withhold payment of land revenue.

The order of the Collector regarding the villages in Matar Taluka is expected in a few days.—A. P.

—:o:—

No-Tax Movement In Multan.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The first city in the Punjab to carry out the Congress decision on non-payment of taxes seems to be Multan. Enhancement of water-tax by the Multan Municipality has given advocates of non-payment of taxes an opportunity to organise the movement. Inhabitants of the town are being familiarised with the Congress programme and are exhorted to help it by starting Satyagraha. On the 12th, about two thousand persons held a demonstration against the new tax. A panchayat of Hindus and Muslims was formed to organise Satyagraha, and it is stated several Hindus and Muslims have refused to pay the enhanced tax.—A. P.

Gandhiji As Leader Of Masses.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The "Sunday Referee" makes a violent editorial attack on Mahatma Gandhi and says the claim of Gandhiji to speak for the people of India is a monumental hypocrisy. How can a political leader act as the spokesmen for the millions whom he holds untouchables and with whom he would not dream of sitting and eating.—Free Press Beam Service.

Carrying Congress Message To Peasants.

—:o:—

NASIK, Jan. 14.

Mr. Mohaniraj Kathe, Secretary, Baglan Youth League, is touring the villages to spread the message of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

LIST OF RESIGNATIONS SWELL.

Congressmen And Legislatures.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

Messages from several parts of India show, that while Congressmenare resigning their seats in the Central and provincial legislatures, a large number of them propose seeking re-election.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is seeking re-election to the Assembly as an Independent Nationalist says, that he will continue the policy of the late Mr. C. R. Das with this modification that he wholeheartedly accepts the revised creed of the Congress in favour of complete independence.

Altogether ten members have so far resigned from the Bihar and Orissa Council. Br. Brij Krishna is seeking re-election to that Council.

Mr. Shan Muhammad Zubair has resigned from the Council of State.—A. P.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IN C. P.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

Seth Sheodas Daga and Mahant Laxminarayan, members of the C. P. Legislative Council, have resigned their memberships in obedience to the Congress mandate.

The total number of resignations up-to-date is thirteen.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru who came here to enquire into the Bengal Provincial Congress dispute suggested a formula for amicable settlement which proving unacceptable, Panditji heard arguments this afternoon on the merits of contention by both the parties. The enquiry is expected to conclude to-morrow, as Panditji is anxious to leave Calcutta the same evening.—Free Press.

CHINA IN GRIP OF FAMINE.

—:o:—

Harrowing Tales Of Suffering.

2 MILLIONS DEAD AND 2 MILLIONS DYING.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Peking—The China International Famine Relief Commission report that two million people have died, and two million more are doomed before June, in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi due to the failure of crops since 1927, exceptionally severe winter and lack of local transport owing to the famine-stricken papulation breaking up carts for fuel and eating draught animals, as also the burden of troops and civil turbances.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

—:o:—

Charges Of Bribery And Corruption.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Sukumar Sen Gupta, Superintendent of Police, Tippera, now under orders of suspension, has been charged with bribery and corruption while he was Superintendent of Police, Rangpur. A Commission of Enquiry consisting of Mr. J. M. Pringle, District Judge of 24 parganas and Mr. W. H. Nelson, Commissioner of Rajshahi Division have been appointed and will commence work at Rangpur on January 20. Sen Gupta has applied to Government for one month's adjournment.—A. P.

GERMANY AND INTERNATIONAL BANK.

—:o:—

Herr Schacht's Announcement.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Hague.—The German delegation announced that it would take necessary steps to-morrow legally to guarantee the participation and co-operation of the Reichsbank in the International Bank. Herr Schacht informed the German Finance Minister that he would consequently not attempt to evade the obligation imposed on him. The agreement consequently disooses of the proposal of other German banks to replace the Reichsbank.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Approver Concludes His Story.

LACK OF FUNDS AND RESOLVE TO COMMIT DACOITY.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The approver, Manomohan Banerjee concluded his story today when the Lahore "Conspiracy" case was opened before the Special Magistrate. Witness deposed that in December 1928 he went in company with others of his party to Calcutta to attend the Congress session at Calcutta, and took part in the Youth Conference and also in the Conference of Workers and Peasants. They left Calcutta on January 3. But as the days wore on they began to feel the pinch of want of funds, when they resolved to commit dacoity. Nakhu Singh, one of their companions spoke of the riches of Keoli man residing in Maulaina and all agreed to commit a dacoity there on June 7. While the approver was away to attend a marriage celebration, dacoity was actually committed by the party and a large booty was seized. Kawalnath Tewari, one of the accused in the present case sustained injuries while committing the dacoity. There witness was arrested on June 14, and he confessed about everything. He was an approver in the Maulaina dacoity case also. The court then rose for the day.—Free Press.

THE LEAGUE & IRAQ.

—:o:—

Question Of Admission

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Geneva—At a meeting of the League council, Mr. Henderson refuted the view expressed by Sgr. Grandi (Italy) that the mandates Commission should decide whether Iraq was a suitable applicant for admission to the League, and declared that such a decision lay with the Assembly of the League. Mr. Henderson emphatically opposed the suggestion that Iraq should give certain guarantees, as for instance Economic equality.—Reuter.

BRITISH REPORT ON PALESTINE TROUBLES.

—:o:—

Extraordinary Session Of The Mandates Commission.

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

This afternoon's meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was devoted entirely to the examination of the work of the Mandates Commission in regard to the date of the proposed extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission for the examination of the British report on the troubles in Palestine. Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, intimated that he could not agree to March as proposed by the Commission. He explained that the report of the British Commission of enquiry could not be ready by that time. At its morning meeting, the Council examined various reports submitted by the Italian delegate Grandi regarding the procedure for tthe acceleration of the ratification of conventions. Mr Henderson assured the Counc that it was the desire of the Bri tish Government to see that all conventions of the League were brought into force as soon as possible.—B.O.W.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Japanese Delegates Confer With The Premier.

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

The Japanese delegates to the forthcoming Naval Conference again visited Downing Street this afternoon, and renewed their conversation with the Premier.—B. O. W.

BHAGAT SINGH-DUTT APPEAL.

—:o:—

MEANING OF MALICE IN LAW.

Mr. Justice Fforde's Judgment.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Delivering judgment in the Assembly Bomb Case appeal, Justice Fforde in the Lahore High Court yesterday said:—

"It is no excuse to say that they (Bhagat Singh and Dutt) were sincerely and passionately actuated by a desire to alter the present order of things."

Holding that the explosions of bombs in the Legislative Assembly Hall however carefully the missiles might have been thrown were imminently dangerous acts, such as the appellants must be deemed to know, would in all probability cause death or at least such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, Justice Fforde is quite satisfied that both the appellants have rightly been convicted of offence under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

Next, the Judge discusses the meaning of malice in Law and says, "it is equally clear that they are liable under Section 3 of the Explosive Substances Act (V of 1908).

Justice Fforde does not think the sentence of transportaton for life imposed by he Session Judge is excessive. He therefore dismisses the appeal of the appellants.

Justice Addison concurred with the Judgment.

Discussing the evidence in the Sessions Court, His Lordship says in his opinion quite independently of the admission of the appellants themselves, evidence of the prosecution witnesses has established the fact that Bhagat Singh did thrown the first bomb and Dutt the second bomb.—Free Press.

MOTOR CAR CRASH.

—:o:—

2 Killed: 1 Injured.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

A private motor car passing along the Villupuram-Pondicherry Road crashed against an adjoining bund, and plunged into a tank. Its two occupants (both merchants of Vellore) were drowned and the driver sustained some injuries.—Free Press.

Caste Feud Leads To Six Casualties.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

A caste fued which led to a fatal affray in a village near Guntur is reported between Reddys and Kammas, one person being killed and five seriously injured.—Free Press.

Two More Victims Of Gale

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Two more men have been added to the death roll due to the gale. They left Herne Bay in a motor launch and disappeared.—Reuter

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Jan 14.

Five survivors of St. Genny disaster have been brought to Plymouth in St. Cyrus and admitted to hospital. They are very much exhausted as a result of their struggle for life in the tremendous seas.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Noyon.—Mr. Manmohan Singh has despatched his machine to Le Bourget for repairs.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has adopted a report approving of the convening of the Tariff Truce Conference to meet on the seventeenth February. Hitherto twenty-six Nations have signified their intention to attend.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Danger Of Japanese Domination.

URGENCY OF INDO-BRITISH HARMONY.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Biharilal Anantani who is visiting England for the purpose of representing the Indians' case in East Africa interviewed by Reuter emphasised the danger of Japanese commercial domination in East Africa unless the Indo-British relations there were harmonised as soon as possible. In this connection he urged the necessity of a common electoral roll, pointing out that if Indians in Kenya were subjected to the "high civilisation test" only ten per cent. of them would at present be eligible to vote and thus there would be no chance of "swamping" the Whites. Meanwhile Japanese enterprise was gaining hold on the commerce of East Africa while the Whites and Indians were disputing their mutual political status.—Reuter.

KELLOG PACT AND THE LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Proposal To Amend Covenant.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Geneva.—The League Council to-day approved of the British proposal to appoint a Commitee to examine the question of amending the Covenant in order to harmonize it with the Kellogg Pact and report to the next Assembly. Mr. Arthur Henderson gave the assurance that the amendments are intended to strengthen the Covenant. The French and German delegates associated themselves with Mr. Henderson's views.—Reuter.

Madras, Jan. 14.—Death has occurred of Mr. C. H. Malan, Postmaster-General of Madras, at Trichinopoly of pneumonia.—A. P.

The Port Commissioner, Jamnagar, wires:—S S "Neunfels" arrived on Monday and loading 3,000 tons for Continental ports.

MEERUT MAGISTRATE'S COMMITTAL ORDER.

"ALL ACCUSED EXCEPT D. SINGH IN LEAGUE WITH CONSPIRATORS ABROAD."

Dismisses Complaints Of Forgery Of Documents.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The committal order in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case was read 'in extenso' by Mr. Milner White, the Magistrate, this evening. Summing up the case against all the accused except Mr. Dharamvir Singh, who has been discharged, the Magistrate said:—"It has been definitely proved that

(1) The Communist International was founded in 1919 as the supreme head of all Communist organisations throughout the world;

(2) Its chief aim is to establish Workers' Republics in every country;

(3) For this purpose it has as its fixed policy the exciting of violent revolution in all countries;

(4) In Particular, it has turned its attention to India and determined to cause a revoluution which has for its immediate object the overthrow of the Sovereignty of the King-Emperor in British India;

(5) With this object, it has formed a conspiracy with persons and bodies in Europe and India and elsewhere to excite Indian workers and peasants to a revolution;

"A GENERAL PLAN."

(6) These persons and bodies whom, I may call conspirators, have laid down a general plan of campaign under the direction of the Communist International;

(7) This plan includes the formation of such bodies as the Communist Party in India and Workers' and Peasants' Parties;

(8) The immediate work of these parties is to gain control over the working classes by organising them in unions, teaching them the principles of Communism, inciting them to strikes in order to educate them and teach them solidarity and in every way to use every possible method of propaganda and instruction;

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' ORGANISATION.

(9) Workers are thus to be taught mass organisation with a view to the declaration of a general strike, followed by a revolution;

(10) Peasants are to be organised in similar manner, so as to form an effective reserve force for the proletarian masses and to effect an agrarian revolution;

(11) In pursuance of these aims, a Communist Party of India and four Workers' and Peasants' Parties in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and the United Provinces were formed;

(12) These bodies were given financial aid from Moscow and their policy was dictated from Moscow directly and via England and the Continent, through communications conducted in secret and in a conspiratorial manner;

"FOMENTING REVOLUTION."

(13) In addition to this, several persons such as Allison, Spratt and Bradley were sent out to India for the express purpose of organising work and fomenting a revolution;

(14) In pursuance of the directions and with the financial help thus obtained, these bodies have organised unions, conducted demonstrations, edited papers, instituted youth movements, initiated and conducted strikes and used all possible methods of propaganda;

(15) Their express aim in all these activities has been to overthrow the Sovereignty of the King-Emperor in British India with a view to the establishment of a Socialist State under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the supreme command of the Communist International;

"IN LEAGUE WITH CONSPIRATORS".

(16) In these activities all the accused with the exception of Mr. Dharamvir Singh are shown to have taken part with full knowledge and approval of their aims and objects, and directly or indirectly in league with conspirators outside India;

(17) They therefore formed part of a conspiracy to deprive the King-Emperor of his Sovereignty of British India, and are therefore liable to be tried under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

THE COMMITTAL ORDER.

Thirty-one accused are thus cammitted to the Sessions for trial. The Magistrate concludes with an acknowledgement of the assistance he had received from Mr. Langford James for his lucid exposition; from Mr. Mitter, who acquitted himself well under the most trying circumstances in summing up the whole case for the prosecution at a moment's notice, from Mr. Khairat Nabi, who displayed his knowledge of procedure, and from Mr. Horton, Investigating Officer, whose patience and skill in working up and marshalling this mass of evidence were only equalled by his ingenuity in the solving of cyphers. Defence Counsel had not had to do much at this stage.' Referring to the occasional charges made of wholesale forgery or tampering with documents, the Magistrate says that after seven months of close companionship with the documents Mr. Horton had produced, he (the Magistrate) had not any reason "to suspect tampering or any kind of unlawful activity in any instance. I am convinced that none has taken place. It is a common thing to attack the C. I. D. I leave this case with firmer belief than ever in their integrity and their fairness to the accused".—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 3 To 7 Points Up.

SHORT CEVERING.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened quiet and during the first quarter of an hour prices declined 9 points. This level was the lowest of the day as there was marked absence of selling. The improved outlook induced short covering which in conjunction with buying by spot houses resulted in a steady rise. The decline recorded during the early part of the day was recovered and prices advanced 8 points over previous closing. At this level during the last half an hour prices ruled somewhat quiet and closed at a net rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 17.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was irregular and at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 17.24c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 17,000 bales and exports were 14,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 12 points. There was some covering which hardened prices further but later on declined owing to lower New York opening advices. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 9.60d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 5 points. Sakil spot prices advanced 5 points to 14.60 d per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 9 points with March 9.19 and May 9.20.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

Spot cotton has been in fair demand this week, but business in Futures has by no means been up to expectations, although in spite of the general pessimism, prices have not shown any marked weakness. Offerings have mostly not been large and have usually been absorbed by the Trade. The outlook, however, is still very uncertain.

tain.

In the Egyptian section also business has been disappointing.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—There has been a more businesslike appearance, but the continuance of poor offers has militated against any marked increase in the turnover. Latterly, however, attendance has been larger, and although the bulk of trading is still of small weights, it is believed that larger sales have been transacted than those reported. Enquiry from India has been chiefly for Dhooties and bids are said to have been more acceptable, but hopes of a revival able, but hopes of a revival of trade with the Far East, especially with China, are not encouraging.

Yarns:—The turnover in this section has again been unsatisfactory. Enquiries have increased, but have still been of a price-testing nature.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the Egyptian section.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 17.57 (2.39 p.m.) lowest ..... 17.40 10-17 a.m.)

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"New York cables Farm Board pronouncement makes bears nervous."

"Market was quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly advanced on Spot Houses buying and covering by shorts.

New York market advanced on short covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 13.

March	..	17.53 plus .04
May	..	17.77 plus .04
July	..	17.92 plus .03
October	..	17.95 plus .07
December	..	18.05 plus .07
Middling Spot		17.55 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 13.

January	..	17.11 —.02
March	..	17.40 plus .04
Middling Spot		17.24

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

March	17.45
May	17.71
July	17.85
New York, 11-45 a.m.:	
March	17.43
May	17.69
July	17.89

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 13.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

	Opening	Closing
January	9.27	9.24 plus .10
February		9.25 plus .09
March	9.32	9.31 plus .11
April		9.33 plus .11
May	9.41	9.39 plus .10
June		9.39 plus .09
July	9.46	9.43 plus .09
August		9.42 plus .09
September		9.42 plus .09
October	9.43	9.41 plus .08
November		9.41 plus .08
December		9.44 plus .08
January		9.43 plus .08
Middlnig Spot		9.60 plus .10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Scinde Fully Good	5.50 plus .10
Scinde Fine	5.65 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	5.90 plus .10
Bengal Good	5.15 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	5.40 plus .10
Bengal Fine	5.65 plus .10
Oomra Good	6.40 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	6.70 plus .10
Oomra Fine	7.00 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	7.15 plus .10
Broach Fine	7.40 plus .10
Broach Superfine	7.65 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

January	13.88 plus .08
March	13.98plus .05
May	14.18 plus .05
July	14.38 plus .06
November	14.53 plus .08
January	14.68 plus .08
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	14.60 plus .05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 13.

Silver:—India bought. China bought and sold. Market is quiet.

Spot	21-7|16
Forward	21-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4\|4\|11-1\|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1\|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3\|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3\|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1\|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3\|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 13.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.39-1.2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.10-3|8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.94
T.T. London on Madrid	36.33
T.T. London on Milan	93.83
T.T. London on Berne	25.14
T.T. London on Paris	123.91
T.T. London on Prague	164.56

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—

Jan.\|Feb. s'ment sellers £7-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Jan.\|Feb. s'ment Hull sellers £15-10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—

Jan.\|Feb. s'ment sellers £16-17-6.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

January s'ment sellers £22-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Apl.\|May s'ment sellers £20-0-6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

Jan.\|Feb. shipment Hull sellers £18-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, ton:—

Jan. s'ment sellers £22-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 13.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:

Feb.\|Apl. delivery sellers 39\|6.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:

May\|Aug. delivery sellers 38\|-.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 13.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 10-7\|16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Jan. shipment sellers 45\|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Jan. shipment sellers 45\|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Jan. shipment sellers 48\|3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Jan.\|March per cwt. 11 sellers.

C and F Bombay:—

Jan.\|March per cwt. 11\|1-1\|4 sellers

C and F Karachi:—

Jan.\|March per cwt. 11\|1-3\|4 sellers

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Although there was a further rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at 2 p.m. at s. 307 for Broach A-M delivery. The market avdanced to Rs. 307-12 on scattered overing but later on declined under heavy liquidation and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	306-10
Broach J-A	316
Oomra D-J	256
Oomra March	264
Oomra May	270-4
Bengal D-J	209
Bengal March	216-8
Bengal May	223-8
Broach Tejimandi	18-8
Broach A-M highest	307-12
Broach A-M lowest	306-8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Khandeish	2,873 bales.
Central India	2,926 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	2,058 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...	1,260 bales.
Berar	4,541 bales.
Central Provinces	2,183 bales.
Dhollera	1,167 bales.
N.-W. Provinces	1,053 bales.
Rajputana	126 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,723 bales.
Broach	2,625 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	545 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	397 bales
Cotton	23,477 bales.
Wheat	3,366 cwts.
Linseed	1,061 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	164 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	734 cwts.
Poppyseeds	291 cwts.
Groundnuts	28,441 cwts.
Castorseeds	212 cwts.
Rice	63,915 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,333 cwts.
Cottonseeds	25,082 cwts.
Gram	423 cwts.
Joowar	689 cwts
Bajree	3,336 cwts.
Coal	1,352 tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS'

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs. 514 per ton.

Filtered Mawra Oil ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 115 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Mar. close at s9\|3 5\|8d.—5\|8d.

May close at s9\|6 1\|4d.—1\|4d.

July close at s9\|7 1\|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Mar. per bushel dol 1.25-1\|5—1-1\|2.

May per bushel dol 1.28-7\|8—1-1\|2.

July per bushel dol. 1.30-3\|8—1-1\|8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

Feb. 19.95—15.

Mar. 19.00—15.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45\|; closing Rs. 45\|9\|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 48\|13; lowest Rs. 48\|9; closing Rs. 48\|13.

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Jan. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 7-5\|16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London. Jan. 13.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £17-3\|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register £116.

National Bank £44.

Eastern Bank £5-1\|2.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £87.

Conversion Loan £75-7\|8.

Indian Loan 5-1\|2 p.c. £99.

Rupee Paper 3-1\|2 p.c. £49-1\|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £51-1\|2.

Indian Stock 3-1\|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £61.

Consols £54-3\|8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £100-3\|4.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93-3\|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 13.

Demand Bills 486.50

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 13.

Copper, Braziers £92-1\|2.

Yellow Metal £69.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £18-1\|4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12-1\|8.

Tin English Ingots £176-1\|4.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 14.

B. C. RATE:
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 29-32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 7\|8 15th March.
Banks Buying T T 1\|5 31\|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1\|6 3\|16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1\|6 7\|32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1\|6 7\|32. February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 March.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 3\|4.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 274-1/2

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D. D. 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 135 1\|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 113 1\|4.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 141 1\|4.

SINGAPORE:

Banks Selling D D 155 3/8

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.

CROSS RATE:—

New York—London 4.86 27\|32 13th inst..

Shanghai—London 2\|0 7\|8 14th inst.

Japan—London 2\|0 5\|16 13th inst.

London—Paris 123.90 13th inst.

London—Belgium 34.945 13th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.14-1\|2 13th inst.

London—Italy 93.05 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1\|2 11th inst.; £4-4-11 1\|2 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1\|8 11th inst., 21 7\|16 13th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 3\|4 11th inst.; 21 1\|16 13th inst.

Silver New York Ready 45 3\|4 11th inst.; 46 5\|8 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3\|32 per cent 11th inst.; 4 3\|32 per cent 13th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 1\|8 per cent 11th inst.; 4 3\|32 per cent 13th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1\|4 per cent nominal.

3 Mos. 5 per cent.

6 Mos. 5 per cent.

12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

—:o:—

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

—:o:—

Increase In December.

The total Gross Indian Sea and Land Custom's Revenue (excluding Salt revenue) as per Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for the month of December 1929 are Rs 38,352,000 against Rs. 38,155,000 during December 1928 and Rs. 41,670,000 during December 1927. The total revenue for the nine months ending December 1929 are Rs. 3783,28,000 against Rs. 367106000 in 1928 and Rs. 36,15,84,000 in 1927 for the same period. Actual receipts in 1928-29 twelve months April to March were Rs. 50,16,88,000 and the Budget estimate for 1929-30 is Rs. 52,20,37,000.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Half Yearly Statement.

The Dy. Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.) writes that the net profit of the Bank for the half-year and its distribution is as under:—

Net Profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1929	Rs. 40,99,,700
Brought forward from 30th June 1929	Rs. 27,83,500
Total	Rs. 68,83,200
The Governors have declared a dividend of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax absorbing	Rs. 45,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000
Transferred to Pension Fund	Rs. 3,57,000
Carried forward	Rs. 15,26,200
Total	Rs. 68,83,200

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs 80; China Clay, bazar quality Rs. 70.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs 9; Epsom Salt Rs. 5-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-2-0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 8-12-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs 9: Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0: Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake (French), small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-3: Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones. Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest prices:—

Millar's Timber and Trading Co Ord. 0-7-10-1\|2. 1.

London Tin Syndicate Ord 1-16-3.

Nundydroog Co. Ord. 0-15-0.

Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 1-7-6.

Attock Oil 1-4-4-1\|2.

Associated Portland Cement 1-6-9.

Underground Electric Railways 1-1-10-1\|2.

Electric Supply Coryn. 2-6-9.

Snia Viscosa 0-11-9.

Beira Railways 1-2-9.

Calico Printers 0-15-0.

Marconi International Marine 2-8-1-1\|2.

Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn. 5-2-6.

James Finlay Ord. 4-3-9

General Elec. Ord. 2-5-9.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-7-6.

West Rand Consolidated Mines 0-6-6.

International Railways of C America Ord. Dol. 31.

Malayalam Plantations 1-2-3.

British Burma Petroleum 0-6-9

Soudan Plantations Syndicate 3-10-7-1\|2.

British S. Africa (Chartered) 2-1-3.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-9-9

African Asbestos Trust 0-8-9.

Market quiet and unsettled few specialities active.

Stock of rubber in London 58,990

Increase on week 2,374.

Stock of rubber in Liverpool 19,640.

Increase on week 202.

U. S. MILLS CONSUMPTION.

Bombay Jan. 14.

The Census Bureau of U. S. A. will publish to-day the mill consumption figure of American Cotton for the month of December 1929. Mr. Garside of the New York Cotton Exchange estimates the said figure at 477000 bales. Comparative figures for the past 6 months during the last 6 seasons are as under:—

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
August	558,000	527,000	633,000
Sept.	546,000	492,000	627,000
Oct.	641,000	619,000	613,000
Nov.	544,000	611,000	626,000
Dec.	?	534,000	544,000
	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
August	501,000	449,000	357,455
Sept.	571,000	483,000	435,216
October	569,000	543,000	533,000
Nov.,	584,000	543,000	492,000
December	605,000	575,000	532,000

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

U. S. National Sales Agency To End Bear Operations.

SOUND FUNDAMENTAL SITUATION OF COTTON.

Stronger Indian Cotton Position.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Americans:—Net over the week values in New York have hardened by about 38 points.

To realise the possible cumulative effect of gloom is difficult state Messrs. Langley and Co. The year 1929 will be remembered as registering one of the largest declines in the world's Security values on record. Although it is impossible to estimate with accuracy, it has been said that losses in the United Kingdom amounted to 500 millions sterling and the depreciation of Security and Commodity values in the United States of America must have far exceeded that figure. Consequently there has grown a widespread pessimistic acceptance of the probability of a reduction in cotton consumption, varying in degree according to one's assessment of the world's reduced purchasing power—actual and potential. That there has been an actual loss of purchasing power is definite and beyond dispute. Equally in our opinion there has been a further potential loss owing to the acceptance of a pessimistic view regarding the world's trade and a consequent and possibly exaggerated caution in the conduct of business. It cannot therefore be doubted that the trade generally has purchased extremely conservatively. A very illuminating fluctuation occurred towards the end of last week when an advance of thirty points in New York followed a rather blatant statement by an individual member of the Farm Board regarding the formation of a National Sales Agency ending bear operations. On the same day Spot sales in Liverpool jumped to 10,000 bales. In other words, the first sign of alarm revealed the fact that during the recent period of unrelieved gloom the Trade had developed a short interest. This is borne out by statistics insomuch as in spite of the fact that consumption, owing to an excess early in the season, is still about equal to last year spinners' takings to date are 415,000 bales behind last year and shipments from America show a deficit of 653,000 bales.

Our Liverpool Agents to-day advise that so far as the Futures market is concerned shorts are now about covered and, this being so, consumers are unlikely to put prices up against themselves in the absence of any active outside speculation. Although prices may again sag, the fundamental position of cotton is, in our opinion, sound. Stocks are well protected by hedges and if the trade outlook justifies an almost universal acceptance of reduced consumption it is only logical to argue that the raw cotton consumer is still working on a reduced margin of safety in stocks—a fact which tends to discount reduced consumption and increase potential buying power. When such potential buying becomes actual buying, fluctuations occur such as those registered at the end of last week.

On recessions we favour conservative operations on the construcative side.

Bombay:—Prices in Bombay over the week have hardened by about seven rupees. The burden of cotton is still acting against the market as shown by the fact that 51,500 bales have been tendered against the Bengal December/January contract in spite of the fact that not only have Bengals been selling as low as in 1926 when Americans in Liverpool broke 6 1/2d. but carrying charges to March and May are more than covered. The undertone in Bombay is poor and is likely to remain so until a broader and more sustained export demand relieves the pressure of cotton. Eventually we are of the opinion that the East Indian position will be stronger than the American, but for the time being with Broach crop movement beginning and the Oomra and Bengal contracts for May dear relative to cotton we prefer operations in the Liverpool market.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PATDAR RATES.

	Bombay, Jan. 14. Bales. Arrives	Rate Rs.		Bombay, Jan. 14. Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Ujjain	1000	295|300	Banusar		255/60
Indore	300	250|70	Sindhi		265/70
Ratlam	100	295/325	Khirkia		255/60
Sennabad	200	265/70	Ghurja		215|20
Bir	200	265/70	Hansi		220|25
Buranpur	200	265/70	Warangam		250|55
Amalner	200	250|55	Sindurni		250|55
Dhulia	250	255|60	Chalisgaon		250/60
Chopda	100	265/70	Budhnavar	50	330/40
Nagpur	300	275|85	Akola	350	250/55
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	75	300/15	Khanewal		310/15
Lyalpur (Desh)	125	320/25	Tobataxi		310/15
Onkara	450	300/10	Aratwala		310/15
Abohar	400	300/10	Multan (Sindh-American)		310/15
Pandianwala	175		Surgoda		310/15
Chandasi	100	240/45	Nandgaon		250/55
Amraoti	250	250/55	Nizamabad		245|50
Dhamangaon	200	250|55	Nimbara		245|50
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250/55	Nimuch		240/45
Ganga Khed	200	250/55	Nandura		250/55
Khandwa	550	260/70	Puchor		300/25
Wardha	600	270/75	Mandusar	200	300/20
Wun	550	270/75	Bhavaniganj	200	300|20
Pandharwada	350	270/75	Bir		255/60
Yeotmal	400	270/75	Jagadia		
Arvi	400	270/75	Dabhoi		300/5
Nanded	250	305/15	Itola		300/5
Latur	200	305/15	Samlaya		300/5
Pambhani	200	280/90	Miyagam		300|5
Khandesh		240|50	Paley		300/5
Ahmednagar		245/50	Amod		300/5
Jalna	500	245/50	Jambusal		300/5
Bijapur		250/55	Broach		300/5
Sengal U. P.		210|15			
Khamgam	500	250/60			
Jalgaon		255/60			
C. P. No. 2		265|70			
Kudchi		270/80			
Mathia		230/40			
Pachora		255/60			
Purna	200	280|90			
Harda	200	255/60			
Pandharpur	200	260/70			
Hingoli	200	250|55			
Karanji	200	255/60			
Sallu	150	250/55			
Shedbai		255|65			
Pandurna		255/65			
Kasur (Bengal)		225|30			
Hinganghat		260/65			
Warora		265/70			
Pulgaon	150	245/50			
Ranala		245|50			
Nandarbar		245|50			
Katol		270/75			
Vamboria		245|50			
Sirpur		255|60			
Malkapur		255/60			
Sanavad		255|60			
Kumpta		290|305			
Tirupur Cambodia		360|70			
Dhondvcha		250|55			
Erondol		250|55			

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS, Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted by the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Guarantee Companies in the World."

Indian Insurance June 19

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks, Etc. Etc. in unrepresented areas.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P & O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers		Tons.
		ALL	
18 Jan.	Rajputana*.	VESSELS	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,618
15 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,608
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..	FROM	11,000
26 „	Nevasunde* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,618
24 „	Mooltan x		20847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,129
7 „	Ranpura ..	WITHOUT	16,946
14 „	Nowmahal		15,713
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 June	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	TRANS-	11,000
19 „	Naldera x	SHIPMENT	16,088
2 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea		10,946
9 „	Macedonia ..	AT	11,129
16 „	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23 „	Razmak		10,852
30 „	Rajputana ..	COLOMBO	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 „	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£166	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .	£126	*80
To Marseilles and back	£106	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
30 Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8 427
4th ..	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£113
B	£66	£108
C	£60	£ —

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
17th Ja	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Strait China & Japan	
31st	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia	
14th Feb	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
28th Mar	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9t May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia,	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia,	
26th „	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Syoney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
15th Jan.	Barjora	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports
15th Ja	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
17th Jan.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
17th Jan	Ellora	Mombasa Direct
18th Jan	Chakla	Karachi via Porbunder Dwarka an G Mandvi
20th Jan	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder P' Okh & O'Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road Fort BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leaves.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@22Jan.
*Tottori Maru..	5973	19 Jan.	25 Jan.
*YoneyamaMaru	5274	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	25 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 3 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Kifuku Maru..	5857	14 Jan.	21 Jan.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10609	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Mai en	
Korea Maru ..	20899	6 Feb.	12 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22998	20 Feb.	26 Feb

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
Ho. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.

Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal G. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500.00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-	Nagasski	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allanabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Tardol
Deobund.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.

opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agent:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St. Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22997.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street' Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay

The best Baby can get

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Send 4d. in Stamps for sample to:—
HUTCHINSON & Co.(Ltd.
26 Jamieson Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

First-Rate Articles, a wonderful wealth of pictures and excellent printing have made this year's

HINDU ANNUAL

better than ever before. Important contributions rom Lord Olivier, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. E. B. Havell, Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. J. C. Molony, Mr. Patrick Villiers-Stuart and others. Light articles by popular writers, numerous colour and monochrome plates.

No increase has, however, been made in the price. Consequently an unprecedented demand is forthcoming and readers are requested to register their copies in advance

Price Rs. 1-8-0 Post Free.

The Manager, HINDU OFFICE, Mount Road, MADR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

will up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED.—Several CANVASSERS for selling our extra quality DARJEELING TEA on a salary of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/- respectively plus Commission with a Security of Rs. 200/- in G. P. Notes, Apply with one anna stamp for terms to S. SINGHA, 111, Radha Bazar, Calcutta.

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1|2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33355

WANTED.—Influential District ORGANISERS and AGENCY SUPERINTENDENTS for a well-established life insurance company. Liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, business guaranteed with references and terms expected, Good prospects for deserving persons, to box No. 2435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 35

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. o secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take training for Labour work. Maintenance Scholarship will be paid during the course of training. Apply for particulars to the SECRETARY, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
A 70

WANTED.—Intelligent, honest and hard working AGENTS on pay and Commission to canvass business for an established Insurance Company from the whole of Bombay Presidency Write to Box No. 2440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 72

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Job Printing Press at Kalkadevi, expert in making quotations and estimates. Salary between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 2439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2124

WANTED—An experienced VETERINARY SURGEON as STABLE SUPERINTENDENT in a State in Kathiawar. Gujarati knowing to be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 57

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BYCULLA, Victoria Road Ground-floor Block in bunglow to let; near station and tram. Apply DOONGURSEE SONS, David Sassoon Office, Forbes Street
C 2116

EDUCATIONAL

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. 8

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

QUALIFIED NURSES FOR TEMPORARY POSTS.

WANTED NURSES on Rs. 100 to 150 plus Rs. 15 Uniform Allowance. Pay according to qualifications with free furnished quarters. Apply immediately to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Road Hospital, Bombay, in person between 9 and 10 a.m. (B.T.) on week days.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
68

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Carriages and Motor Cars of Guests, attending the Levee at Government House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1930, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and will leave by the UPPER GATE, to be parked outside Government House grounds.

2. On arrival near the place of alighting, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called out, and should owners not be present, their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars are advised to have licensed chauffeurs in charge of their Cars as Cars will ordinarily be parked in the order in which they arrive. The later a vehicle arrives, the farther from Government House will it be parked.

5. As the lower drive is narrow, no vehicle should overtake another vehicle while passing up the drive to Government House.

6. The departure from the Levee will also be by the Lower Gate.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th January, 1930.
63

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN Connection with the Review of Troops by H. E. the Viceroy on the Esplanade Maidan on WEDNESDAY, the 15TH INSTANT, the ESPLANADE MAIDAN will be reserved for the Review from 4 p.m. until after the Troops have marched off; and the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic from 4-45 p.m. to 5-5 p.m. and again from 5-25 p.m. to 6-25 p.m.

(1) MAYO ROAD—from the Secretariat to Queen's Statue.
(2) ESPLANADE ROAD—from Queen's Statue to Dhobi Talao.

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 13th January, 1930.
64

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 650/- per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500/- each and Rs. 32-8-0 per share on 40.000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 13 per share on 84.000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May 1929 has been declared and made payable on and after 1st February 1930 to shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 23rd December 1929.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
73

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1929.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1930, to THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1930, both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
33246

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LIMITED.

Incorporated in Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January, 1930, to 2nd February, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 11th January, 1930.
38

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning dead animals for one, three, five and ten years alternately, commencing from 1st April, 1930, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 22nd January, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tenders for the Right of Skinning Dead Animals" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of one rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the Firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11-1-1930.
61

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) one thousand tons of Asphalt for surface dressing of roads, (2) two hundred tons of cold bitumen emulsion, and (3) two thousand tons of gas coke, for the year 1930-31 commencing from 1st March 1930, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 27th January, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 only for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th January, 1930.
67

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent. purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1930.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
11th January, 1930.
59

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF CASES WITH TWO EMPTY KERSOSINE OR COLZA OIL TINS IN EACH

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above, which will be available at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Bombay, during the period ending 31st December, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of cases with tins." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
11th January, 1930.
60

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of DEPUTY CITY ENGINEER in the Bombay Municipality on a salary of Rs. 1,200—50—1,500 per mensem plus conveyance allowance in accordance with the rules of the Corporation. The appointment will be subject to probation for one year and confirmation thereafter on approved work.

Applicants must be graduates in Civil Engineering of any recognised Indian or Foreign University or must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers (England) or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and must have had at least ten years' practical engineering experience in the construction and maintenance of large Drainage, Sewerage, Road and Architectural works, and other public utility projects. They must also possess general administrative experience preferably in a large and important City Municipality and should be capable of taking independent charge of a big establishment.

Applications stating age, nationality, academical qualifications, technical training and experience with copies of recent testimonials and references should reach the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay not later than 1st March, 1930.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefit of Leave and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal servants for the time being in force.

Canvassing for appointment directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
58

NOTICE TO SPECIAL & COMMON JURORS.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Sessions are required to attend the Court on the second floor, THIS DAY (15th instant), at 3 p.m. and not at 11 a.m. as verbally informed.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Sessions are required to attend the Court on the First Floor THIS DAY (15th instant), at 11 a.m.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 15th January, 1930.
69

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of a PRINCIPAL and two fully qualified TEACHERS for the Durban Madressa Anjuman Islam, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Applicants who must be proficient in the teaching of kora-neshareef, Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati, must communicate with the undersigned fully detailing.

(a) Their qualifications, (b) previous experiences, (c) age, (d) salary required, (e) whether married or single, (f) if married, whether wife to accompany and if she is able and prepared to undertake teaching of Girl's classes.

THE SECRETARY,
Madressa Anjuman Islam,
137, Grey Street, Durban.
Natal, South Africa.
V9

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, CUDDAPAH.
O. S. 643 of 29.

Between
MAHAMAD YACOOB .. Plaintiff
and
SHAIKH GULAB and SHAIKH BUDAN, Traders Dhamangaon, Berar
C. P. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit for Rs. 500 against the Defendants is posted for the appearance of the Defendants to 22-1-30. If they do not appear and contest, the suit will be decreed ex-parte.

P. SUBBARAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Cuddapah,
8-1-30.
R2130

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary And Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JAFFERJI MAHOMEDBHAI, of Mundra, in the Cutch State, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, who at the time of his death was in Daresalam Tanganika Territory British East Africa. ..... Deceased.
AHMEDALLI TYEBJI, of Bhuj, in the Cutch State Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, at present temporarily residing at Issaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Karimbhai Jafferji the son of the deceased and the Administrator of his estate. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master,
E. FAHEY.

The 17th day of December, 1929.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
74 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Auction sale of 50 bales gunny bags.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pehdi of Sheth Cooverji Fakir at Khand Bazar, by order of Messrs. Bhagatram Shivpratap and on account of Mr. Bapalal Shivlal (Ahmedabadwala) the defaulting Indentor:—

50 bales gunny bags (B Twill) 2 1-4 lbs. 44", x 26 1-2", 3 Blue stripes 300 pieces Iron bound Fort Gloster Mill, per s.s. "Canara" from Calcutta.

The above goods are lying at Princess Docks, Shed No. C & R.

GANDHI & CO.,

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1930, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co.'s Godown No. 147, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

3 full pressed bales African cotton A. R. Kampala quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January 1930, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR FILM DISTRIBUTORS, FILM COMPANIES, AND DEALERS IN FILMS.
AUCTION SALE OF KOHINOOR FILMS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra and Co., Mortgagees-in-possession of the Kohinoor Film Co., Dadar, Bombay, and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat, Sole Proprietor, Kohinoor Film Co., Bombay, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th February, 1926, and Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and the Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 14th October, 1926, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th January, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the said Ramchandra and Co., Moolji Haridas Wadi, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, the negative copies of the following 48 Kohinoor Film productions:—

Veer Bhimsen, Vratrasur Vadh, Kirat-Arjun, Minal Devi, Shuk-Deo, Shri Balkrishna, Karma Devi, Sati Naramada, Kala Nag, Gul-Bankavali, Sati-Sita, Sadaguni Shushila, Vismi Sadi, Sati-Sona, Navi Shethani, Narsinh Mehta, Ra' Mandlik, Metru-Prem, Ghar Jamai (Henpecked Husband), Veer Kunal, Seth Shagalsha, Handsome Black-Guard, Indra Sabha (Sabaj Pari), Rambha of Rajnagar, Raj Yogi, Kulin Kanta, My Wife, Prem Nirasha, Child Widow, Veer Bala, Cinema Queen, Thief of Delhi, Marriage Market, Pandering Phantom, Briefless Barrister, Samarat Shiladitya, Lakho Vanjaro, Mena Kumari, Sati Jasma, Telephone Girl, Mumtaj Mahal, Prithvi Putra, Typist Girl, Shirin Farhad, Gulsanovar, Rajani Bala, Loves of Prince Mahomed, Bilwa Mangal or Surdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SALT PANS OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OR SALT PANS SITUATE AT SION, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Alimahomed Haji Joosab in exercise of the power of sale reserved in the Indenture of second mortgage, dated the 23rd September, 1925, subject to the 1st mortgage, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 18th January 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room, at 12, Bruce Street, Fort, the following:

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Salt batty ground or salt pan containing about 1621 pans standing on Government Ground situate lying and being at Sion in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay the said salt batty ground or Salt pans called or known by the name of "Sallamatty" and which said Salt batty grounds or salt pans contain by admeasurement 5,365 Burgas and 59 Sq. yards or 387964 sq. yards be the same little or less and the said piece or parcel of Salt batty ground or Salt pans was granted by order or sanad of the Government of Bombay No. 45 dated 22nd day of September 1829 and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1-2-2, New No. 16435-16436-16437 Survey No. 20 and New Survey No. 1-1 Cadastral Survey No. and Salt pans Division and in the Collector's Books of Rent Roll Revenue of Foras under No. 20 is subject to the payment of 15 reas per sq. Burga to the Government of Bombay and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by a Creek on the West by the Government hills and partly by a tank belonging to Government on the North by a Creek and on the South partly by a Salt pan called Kookree belonging to several cultivators and by another Salt pan called Bharpoor belonging to Mr. Stevenson and which said several pans or beds are assessed by the Collector of the house assessment under Ward F. No. 3944 A and Street No. 1259.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the 2nd Mortgagee's attorney, Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., at 14, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Speeches on Lahore Congress resolutions, at Nar-Narayen Temple, Kalbadevi, 8-30 p.m. Sjt. V. Jerajani to preside.

Shabe Barat: (Mahomedan Holiday).

H. E. the Viceroy visits: (1) the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme; (2) the Bombay Port; and (3) the Cotton Exchange at Sewree.

H. E. Lady Irwin visits: (1) the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children, Byculla; (2) the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Parel; and (3) the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel.

Review of Troops by H. E. the Viceroy, Esplanade Maidan. 5 p.m.

H. E. the Viceroy's Levee at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

Fourth lecture in the "Building a Better City" series Mr. K. Natarajan to speak on the topic "Social Work and the City". Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar will preside, the Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, January 16.

H. E. the Viceroy's Garden Party, W. I. T. C. Lawn, Mahaluxmi, 4-30 p.m.

Toc H. Concert in aid of the Umarkhadi Children's Home, Seamen's Institute Hall, 9-30 p.m.

H. E. the Viceroy visits the Children's Home at Umarkhadi.

H. E. Lady Irwin visits: (1) the Queen Mary High School, Girgaum; and (2) the Port Trust Maternity Home and Centre at Wadi Bunder.

FRIDAY, January 17.

Governing Body of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association, Annual General Meeting, University Convocation Hall, Her Excellency Lady Irwin presiding.

Viceroy receives address from the All-India Muslim Federation at Government House.

SATURDAY, January 18.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting, 11th Day: Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin attend in State.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin visit the Society of Yorkshiremens in Bombay at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on the Friday, the 17th instant.

SAMASTA NAGAR MANDAL.—To meet Sjt. Vidya Sagar Pandya a meeting of Nagar residents of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. at Mani Nivas, Pannalal Terraces, Grand Road.

INDIA'S FILM INDUSTRY.—Under the auspices of the Ram Mohun School, Old Students' Union Mr. K. Narain Kale, of the Ranjit Film Co. will deliver a public lecture on "Film Industry in India" to-day (Wednesday), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. P. Bhave, a director of the Imperial Studios will preside.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

—:o:—

Mr. Bharucha's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, there will be a public meeting, to-day, at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. B. F. Bharucha will deliver a public lecture on "Is the offer of Round Table Conference Serious and Sincere? zA reply to Liberals: A word to Congressmen." Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

LAHORE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN BHULESWAR WARD.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. in Nar-Naranjan Mandvi, Kalbadevi Road, when Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani will preside and Messrs. Maneklal Vakil, Ganpati Shankar Desai, N. B. Deshpande, Manibhai Desai, S. K. Patil, and Inmashanker Dikshit will speak on the Lahore Congress resolutions.

"MAKARSANKRANTI."—A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Pandit Dwijindranathji and others will deliver a lecture on "Makarsankranti."

"BUILDING A BETTER CITY."—In the fourth lecture in the "Building a Better City" series, Mr. K. Natarajan will speak on the topic, "Social Work and the City", and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar will preside, at the Neighbourhood House, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEKARSANKRANTI CEREMONY.—Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala a Makarsankrati Haladikunku ceremony will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday), between 2 p.m. and 4-30 p.m., when competitions among girls will be arranged. Prizes will be awarded to the winner on the prize distribution day, that is on Saturday (the 18th instant).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Maigen Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant via Penang and Colombo.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 13th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th February.

MADHAVJI LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE.—Mr. N. B. Divatia, B.A., Lecturer in Gujarati Elphinstone College, will deliver another lecture in the series of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on Gujarati Literature (1929-30), in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). The lectures are open to the public.

The synopsis of the lecture is:—Narasinha Mehta, 2nd Part. The miracles in his life stated and explained: An estimation of his poetry: Two main streams of his poetry-erotic and asscetic: His eroticism analysed: Specimens of either kind examined.

DISCUSSION ON NAIR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. S. G. Warty, will deliver a course of three lectures on India's next Constitution with special reference to the Nair Committee's Report on three successive Sundays, commencing from 19th instant, at 9-0 a.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay. The first lecture will be on Nair Committee's Report compared with Nehru Committee's Report.

NO MEDICAL MUSSOLINI WANTED

To-morrow's Public Meeting.

A meeting of the medical profession of Bombay will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-morrow (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the proposed appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards by the Government of India at the instance of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and North Ireland.

Members of the profession are requested to attend this meeting, particularly as it is a question of vital importance. Sir Nusserwanji Choksey will preside.

The following doctors are the conveners of the meeting:—

M T Aklesaria; S S Batliwala; D H Barjh. Phiroz C Bharucha; N B Bhatvadekar; J J Curseiji; K K Dadachanji; D A De'Monte; D H Dudha; A S Erulkar; D M Gagrat; M D Joshi; S B Kapadia; P P Katrak; R D Mody. Jivraj Mehta; N A Purandare; F R Parekh; J M Patil; M D Roy; B P Shukla; J M I Sayani; J E Spencer; D N Saher; B G Vad; M R Vijayakar; C R Athavale; V N Bhajekar; A P Bacha; K S Bharucha; R N Cooper; G V Deshmukh, N J Dodhi; V B Desai; R F Doctor; M D D Gilder; Cosmos Fernandes; M J Kothare; S M Kamli; T C Merchant; Pranjivan Mehta; K R Madan; S J Popat; G Gulamhusein Patel; V G Rele; B A Shete; Shivdas Paramanandas; P F Soonavala; K N Sahiar; N H Udvadia; N H J Vakeel and S K Vaidya.

WHY MAHATMA IS CALLED DICTATOR.

A Tribute To His Tireless Energy And Self-Devotion.

HIS BRAIN NEVER MISSES AN ARGUMENT.

The Indian National Congress is over, the pandals are dismantled and relaxation is possible for the leaders to whom during a feverish fortnight fell the task of directing the assembly.

No one will welcome this slackening of tension more than Mr. Gandhi, for on him rested the main burden of responsibility. He has been called the dictator of the recent Congress for his tireless energy and self-devotion. However late he had worked the previous night—and often he did not leave the Congress until midnight—Mr. Gandhi never broke his rule of rising in the morning at 4-30, writes a correspondent in the "Statesman."

A frugal meal, some writing, a walk round the camp, then two hours' consultation with other leaders—such was his daily routine before 9 a.m. Next there would be a meeting of the Working Committee for him to attend and when that was ended the Congress Committee or the Congress itself necessitated his presence until late at night. In his "spare" moments he had either to preside over or speak at some of this innumerable conferences held in conjunction with the Congress: at intervals the volunteers must be reviewed and in whatever scraps of leisure remained he was besieged by delegates. Pressmen, American tourists and what not. His absences from the Committee on Congress sessions amounted altogether to less than half an hour; without him no decision of the slight consequence was taken; no resolution was certain of passage without his supporting voice; and through all the speechmaking his fingers were busy with a simple spinning contrivance while his brain seemed never to miss an argument advance or a stroke of humour made by the Congress orators.

60 YEARS IN THOUGHT.

In normal times he turns out 214 yards of cotton yarn daily and during—and despite—this hectic Congress, his production did not fall much below this figure. Mr. Gandhi, it must be remembered is sixty and in his career has worked and thought probably harder than any man living.

The impression may perhaps be better conveyed if I describe a typical incident at Lajpatrai Nagar. The Working Committee, which is the Cabinet of the Congress, has adjourned for half an hour and the Mahatma comes hurrying from the President's tent. On his heels pressed an inquisitive throng, whom a row of volunteers, linking their arms prevent from intruding into his camp. To more important visitors to pleads: "Come later please, I am half asleep now". Some one drags into the sunshine a bedstead, the sort on which you can see humble Indians sleeping in any Calcutta street at night; on this the Mahatma takes his short midday rest. Groups of laeders stand silently round, waiting for a talk when he should open his eyes, for Mahatma's awakenings and meal-times are public occasions like the bed chamber leaves of the Stuart kings.

FEET ANOINTED.

Before he is asleep a member of the Ashram a European lady, anoints the soles of his feet with ghee, for walking barefoot causes cracks in them and, besides, such medication is soothing to the nerves. Twenty minutes later Mr. Gandhi is back in the Committee.

There were 15 members of the Ashram at Lajpatrai Nagar and by services such as the one have described they helped their master, or father (Bapoo) as they call him, to get through his busy day. As most of them were engaged at the Khaddar Exhibition however, attendance on Mr. Gandhi chiefly devolved on Miss Slade, the English lady who joined the Ashram four years ago. She is the first of his European disciples to make her home at the Ashram. Converts, it is said make the most zealous adherents and Miss Slade, in her fight from the materialism of the West, has become the most ascetic member of the community and is second only to Mr. Gandhi in strict observance of its vows of poverty, self-denial and industry. She told me she never intended to leave the Ashram.

SIMPLE LIFE QUEST.

We squatted in the camp as we talked, she peeling vegetables for her next meal, I looking on. Mirabai'—for she will not be known as Miss Slade—was dressed in a coarse white khadder robe, and she was barefoot. Her hair was shaved to the skull, her face and arms were sun-tanned, and the hands were chapped and roughened with manual toil. The daughter of an English Admiral, she joined the Ashram because she hated Western civilization, especially that portion of it which is known as "Society". Its standardisation, its submerging of the individual in mass, above all, its false values sent her on a quest for a simpler existence and she found a guide in Roman Rolland, the French poet and admirer of Gandhi who suggested that in the Indian saint's creed of charka she would find contentment.

As soon as she became a member of Ashram, she adopted Indian dress and customs and made herself expert in Hindu. To the fact that she threw herself unreserved by into her vocation she ascribed her present happiness, a happiness, she says, she never knew in Europe. Her last tie with Home is the correspondence she maintains with her mother. In all other respects, she says, Europe is nothing to her. Not for nothing was she called Mirabai after the Rajput princes who gave up world wealth to devote herself to the worship of Krishna.

MIRABAI'S WORK.

Mirabai and another woman, an Indian, share a tiny hut beside the river that runs past the Ashram. With the rest of the community she rises at 4-30 in the morning and retires at 9 at night. In addition to seeing to her own needs she gives instruction in carding to the men and women who come to the Ashram to learn to spins. What remains of the day she devotes to attending to the comforts of Mr. Gandhi. His clothing has to be washed in the river; his room made tidy; and the yarn that he has spun has to be twisted into neat skins so that it may be sent to the All-India Spinners' Association for making special garments or may be woven into a saree for Mrs. Gandhi. The Mahatma always travels third-class on the railways and to see to his needs Mirabhai accompanies him on his long tour.

I asked whether they were leaving that night. "Yes," she replied then added laughingly: "and I hope the train will not be so crowded as when we came up. All night I had to keep jumping up to prevent people from floking into the carriage and disturbing Gandhij. The compartment was overcrowded with Ashramites as it was."

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

		Rs.	a	p.
KHADI.				
	Per lb.			
Textile	,,	0	11	6
Century	,,	0	11	0
Karimbhoy	,,	0	10	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	11	0
Moon	,,	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)				
	Per lb.			
Century 91 1/2-92-1/2		0	14	3
,, 6404-8705	,,	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	6
Pehlad	,,	0	13	9
Pabaney (Phool mala)	,,	0	14	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.				
Rachael Mill	per lb	0	14	9
David	,,	0	15	0
Moon	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	15	0
Jam	,,	0	13	6
Apollo	,,	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH +Quality.				
Dvid	,,	0	13	9
Swan Finlay	,,	0	14	6
Apollo	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	3
Century	,,	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH				
Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	Per lb.			
Textile (Hand)	,,	0	13	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	3
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	9
Sakuntla	,,	0	13	3
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	12	3
Pehlad (Siwala)	,,	0	13	0
Rachael	,,	0	13	3
David	,,	0	13	3
Maher	,,	0	13	6
Kachhwa	,,	0	13	0
Moon	,,	0	13	0
LEPAD.				
Spring	,,	0	13	3
Textile	,,	0	13	3
Century	,,	0	13	3
David	,,	0	-3	6
Apollo	,,	0	13	6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.				
	Per lb.			
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	6
Textile (Bycycle)		0	15	3
Jacob	,,	0	15	3
David		0	15	3
Century		0	15	3
Moon Mill	,,	0	15	6
3732 Moon		0	15	6
3842 Mayer	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	,,	0	14	6
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0	14	3
Century	,,	0	14	6

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURE 18 POINTS DOWN.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Jan 14.	
Previous closing rate	17.77
To-day's opening rate	17.75
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	17.59
Difference	—.18

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach expectation 302 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.	
Previous closing rate	9.39
To-day's opening rate	9.43
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	9.43
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 14.			
Silver ready	21	2	0
Lower	0	5	0
Silver forward	20	10	0
Lower	0	6	0

Tone of Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan 14.			
1st Settlement	49	6	0
2nd Settlement	48	1	0
3rd Settlement	47	5	0

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

—:o:—

Special Meeting To Consider Enhancement Of Motor Fees.

In pursuance of a requisition sent by 17 Councillors to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a special meeting of the Corporation has been convened to consider the Bombay Government notfication regarding the proposed amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act and rules thereunder, to enhance the charges and fees in respect of licenses and registration.

Rome's Reciprocal Present To Calcutta.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

On behalf of the Governor of Rome Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi, Italian Consul-General in Calcutta, has presented to Mayor J. M. Sen Gupta a bronze image of the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus with a view to reciprocating the present of a rose bowl by the ex-Mayor, Mr. B. K. Basu, last year.—A. P.

ARYA MARRIAGE VALIDATION BILL.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

In the Legislative Assembly on the 21st, when Mr Mukhtar Singh moves for a Select Committee on the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, Sir James Crerar will move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinions.—A. P.

Jacob	,,	0 14	3
Moon Mill	,,	0 14	6
1386 Tata Per Piece		2 14	0
David	,,	0 14	3
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	11 8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	,,	12 0	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	,,	11 8	0
8383	,,	8 8	0
38	,,	8 12	0
yard 120			
Yards 46 Chilli.			
9898	,,	9 6	0
8015	,,	8 4	0
9797	,,	8 6	0
6300	,,	8 15	0
44000	,,	8 12	0
Karela	,,		
Peech	,,	10 12	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	,,	8 10	0
SALITA.			
Century Per lb.	,,	0 0	0
Tata	,,	0 14	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.			
Kanta	,,	1 0	9
Victoria	,,	1 0	0
Phoenix	,,	1 1	0
Framji	,,	1 0	9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9			
Chhawani	,,	0 0	0
China	,,	0 15	3
Moon	,,	0 15	3
Phoenix	,,		
Maher	,,	0 15	3
Simplex	,,	0 15	3
Yards 10			
Chhawani	,,	0 0	0
China	,,	0 15	0
Moon	,,	0 15	0
Phoenix	,,	0 0	0
Maher	,,	0 15	0
Simplex	,,	0 15	0

A NEGLECTED cough or cold does serious mischief to the delicate bronchial tubes and lungs. It often ends up in an attack of bronchitis, asthma, or other stubborn chest complaint. Don't run needless risks! Take Peps breatheable tablets at the first sign of a cold or chill and ward off worse dangers.

When dissolved in the mouth Peps give off powerful healing and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs. Peps soothe the throat and heal the inflamed linings of the air-passages. They destroy 'flu germs, loosen phlegm, and banish coughs and colds.

PEPS are a handy preventive and remedy for sore throat, laryngitis, catarrh, early-morning cough, night chills, etc. Of all medicine dealers. Rupee One a bottle.

PEPS

HANDY SILVER WRAPPED TABLETS

L.P. 655

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
IS PURELY HERBAL
Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN"
FOR CUTS · BRUISES · BURNS · SCALDS · PILES · ECZEMA · ITCH · DELHI SORES · BAD LEGS · PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · RINGWORM · BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES · BITES & STINGS · SPRAINS · RHEUMATISM
झाम्बक
1.Z.1164.

Keep a box of ZAM-BUK Always Handy

THIS is the most widely-used healing ointment in the world to-day. It is scientifically compounded from rare and highly-refined herbal essences of great soothing and antiseptic power. Zam-Buk is as successful in the treatment of simple injuries as it is for chronic skin complaints. Zam-Buk drives poison and disease out of the tissues; it stops pain and itching, and grows new skin. Medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4.

ZAM-BUK IS FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Marcolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly, and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 6 p.m.

Short talk on the Bhagavad-Gita Followed by Questions & Answers. JUST BEFORE DEATH

Entrance free No collections

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Dr. N. F. VAID, D.D.S.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1930.

A CALL TO ACTION. I

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This is frankly a direct appeal to the Bombay mill-owners to set their house in order. It is a commonplace that the prosperity of the City and Presidency of Bombay is closely interwoven with the well-being of the industry. It may be urged by some that the situation that confronts the City and Presidency of Bombay is in no way peculiar, that it is common to all centres of industry, that Mr. Thomas, the Unemployment Minister in the Labour Government, put it in a nutshell when he said only the other day that "long and continuous trade depression has pushed the manufacturers to the limit of the credit which they can reasonably expect to obtain from their bankers and which the bankers can be reasonably expected to provide." That what Mr. Thomas said of the British manufacturers is only too true of the Bombay's captains of industry needs no elaboration. Commerce and industry are paralysed; credit is virtually unobtainable. But it is not the whole truth to say that the plight of India's textile industry is due to world causes. For, if it were so, the textile industry in Japan and Italy in particular and some other European countries would not be so prosperous as it is now. The principal causes of the woes of the Indian textile industry are the lack of a national policy of effective protection and the disastrous exchange and currency experiments of the Government of India. The strike epidemics which also contributed to the making of the situation that confronts us to-day were also, in the ultimate analysis, the results of the working of the same factors. Whatever the causes, some idea of the perilous condition of the Indian textile industry can be had from the fact that only the other day, the House of Currimbhoys which is rightly regarded as a bulwark of City's prosperity had to be helped by His Exalted Highness the Nizam munificently. But for the timely and providential intervention of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the City would have possibly sustained a shock from which its trade and industry would have taken long time to recover. Nor can the City and the Presidency forget that another princely House, the House of Tatas, had to consider it necessary to admit into its partnership an American firm in an industry which is pre-eminently one of the country's key industries and which was perhaps the one industry in which Indian capital enterprise and management had been able to assert itself to the fullest extent. Who then can question that to-day "the limit of credit" has been reached especially in the case of the textile industry on the solvency of which the fortunes of the City and the Presidency mainly depend?

The question is: what then shall be done to ensure that the premier national industry, the textile industry, is lifted out of its present depths of depression so that there may be some recuperation of the economic vitality of the City and the Presidency? The slogan of Bombay mill-owners is: Penalise Japan, punish the Communist, then we shall have an Utopia. It is not denied that the Japanese competition is menacing but so, in reality, is the competition of Lancashire and both have to be combated with State aid. Protection against the inroads of Lancashire as well as Japan and other countries is the first essential condition for the rehabilitation of the industry on a sound footing. Nor is it denied that the strikes have added to the difficulties of the industry. But is there no room for the searching of hearts by the mill-owners? It is all really so simple and so clear that repression of labour and an increased tariff would prove the magic wands that would work a miracle? It is strictly speaking not so simple or so clear. On the contrary, the greatest need of the hour is for the mill-owners to turn the searchlight inwards and to search their hearts and see if there is no room for reorganisation and for reconstruction. Let the mill agents who are truly speaking not the owners but only the trustees for the shareholders adequately realise their responsibilities. It is undeniable that the textile industry is suffering largely for lack of protection and, to some extent, from the effects of the world-wide economic depression and widespread discontent which is shaking the foundations of organised industrialism to their depths. But, is it not equally true that inefficiency in some cases, incompetence in a few others, have also contributed their share,—and not an insignificant share,—to the present deadlock? Mr. Thomas the Unemployment Minister, if he rightly diagnosed the ills of the British industry, also laid his finger unerringly on the true remedy. He said in unambiguous terms: "The financial men are of opinion that a number of our industries must be fundamentally reorganised and modernised in order to enable them to produce at prices which will enable them to compete with the world's markets." What the captains of the textile industry have to do is radically to reorganise and modernise their organisations? No captain of industry can be opposed to this wholesome principle. But still there is opposition. Why? The reason is simple. Vested interests have accumulated. In the pioneer stages of industry there had to be necessarily duplication and triplication of organisations for the performance of functions incidental and essential to the large scale production of cloth as purchase of cotton, stores and marketing. In the early days the captains of industry had to experiment. Datas were lacking to ensure co-ordination and co-operation. But, to-day the conditions are changed. Experience of decades, both in the West and in the Orient, has demonstrated the imperative need for co-ordination and co-operation among the manufacturers. It is only by a realisation on the part of the captains of textile industry of the unity of their interests and by their pooling together their resources can they ever hope to make an effective stand against increasingly formidable competition which organised Lancashire and Japan are able to offer.

How glaring is contrast between the co-ordination and co-operation that one witnesses in Japan and Lancashire and the disunity and disintegration which distinguish the conduct of the industry in India. Japanese mills buy cotton in India through an efficient combine, carry it to Japan practically at no cost and tender the manufactured products in the Indian markets which a revenue duty of eleven per cent. is not able to check. In the purchase of cotton, in the treatment of labour, in the production of finished goods for the market and, above all, in marketting the Japanese mill-owners act with one mind and resolve. The same is true of present-day Manchester and Lancashire. In both Japan and Britain, the captains of industry think nationally, speak nationally and act nationally. But what is the position of India? There is internal suicidal competition between mill and mill and between groups and groups at every stage of production as well as marketting. The result is, in not a few cases, inefficiency and incompetence and in some mismanagement. The captains of the textile industry are the proud inheritors of a great legacy. They are the custodians of India's premier national industry. They have the raw materials near at hand. They have the skilled labour at hand. They have the sympathy of the millions of India who are their consumers which the gospel of Swadeshi has fanned into a flame. What is wanted is a little imagination, a little self-denial, a little of the spirit of team work. The country has supported and will continue to support them in their demand for protection. The country will support them in their demand for peace in industry. But they must also show that they have heard the call to reform, to reorganisation and to reconstruction. It is very likely that the process of reorganisation, reform and reconstruction may necessitate readjustments of their mental outlook and material position. But let there be no misgivings. With the reorganisation and with the certain turn of tide in their favour, every little act of sacrifice, every little act of self-denial and every little capacity shown for team work will bring in their wake manifold rewards. The prosperity of the few to-day is illusory. But with the return of prosperity to the many the few would prosper ever more.

FUTILE THREATS.

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Earl Winterton in a statement to the British Press prescribes for the solution of the Indian problem a remedy which will be approved of by his die-hard cousins, but which is sure to fail. He urges the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of Non-Co-operation, forgetting how futile these threats of resolute rule are in cowing Indians down. His analysis of the "collapse" of the Non-Co-operation movement after Gandhiji's arrest by the Government of Sir George Lloyd is totally wrong. The credit which he gives Lord Reading and Lord Lloyd for their "repressive policy" is thoroughly undeserved, because both failed to realise the deeper significance of the Non-Co-operation movement and the possibilities Gandhiji's teaching of non-violence have in making a subject people courageously withstand the worst forms of repression. If after the famous Bardoli decision, due to Chauri Chaura when Gandhiji suspended the movement the people silently withstood the repression, their action was a tribute to the success of his teaching. After his first arrest at Palwal, when the people were not sufficiently schooled in that lesson of non-violence their discontent broke out in violent disorders, but after his second arrest the contrast in their conduct was a remarkable indication of the fact that the doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation had permeated with greater effect throughout the land. Now that Gandhiji is leading the movement again, neither his arrest nor doses of resolute rule will swerve them for their purpose of winning freedom on the peaceful lines he has chalked out for them.

RESPONSIVISTS' REVOLT.

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The Responsivists who now dominate the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, have earned during the last few years an unenviable notoriety for their refractory attitude towards higher Congress organisations and have set a pernicious example to the subordinate Congress Committees. They summoned a meeting of the Provincial Committee without giving its members the seven days' notice necessary under the rules. When a point of order was raised at the meeting in this connection, it was arbitrarily ruled out by the President, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The Committee then considered a resolution by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, which, it is understood, characterised the change in the Congress creed as premature and ill-advised and the boycott of Legislatures as disastrous to the interests of the country. The resolution, finally adopted by the Committee, accepts the change in the creed and adds that "it is in the best interests of the nation to participate in the Round Table Conference on the conditions laid down in the Delhi Manifesto." The resolution further states that "the policy of the boycott of Legislatures will not help unity but will create bitterness amongst Congress workers and therefore requests the Working Committee of the Congress not to emphasise the boycott." As regards creed, it is interesting to remember that during the anti-Partition agitation Maharashtra stood for complete independence while the Moderates were content with "Colonial Self-Government" as the goal of the Congress. It is something that the Responsivists accept the London Conference conditionally, though one or two prominent among them like Mr. Jayakar would support the Conference unconditionally. Their loyalty to the Councils is well-known. They might have shown at least as much to the Congress, especially as they profess such anxiety for unity. Time was when Maharashtra was in the thick of the fight for freedom. That glorious tradition can now be revived only if loyal Congressmen bestir themselves.

FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN.

WILL AMANULLAH KHAN HAVE HIS OWN BACK?

(BY SORAB K. H. KATRAK, author of "Through Amanullah's Afghanistan.")

Dark against the sky stood the scraggy mountains. The evening sun was slowly sinking low. The beautiful fountains were sprouting forth water in a variety of forms that charmed the on-looker. The gardens looked most picturesque with crowds of beautifully attired ladies and gentlemen, the former with veils partly covering their sweet white faces tinged with rosy hue, a sure sign of perfect health, the latter with European costumes and felt hats to match the colour of their dresses. The month was the middle of August of the year 1928; the place Paghman, the beautiful summer seat of the Afghan royalty.

A BELOVED KING.

"And so you think Alla Hazrat is really liked by your countrymen?" I asked of one of the Afghan Sirdars standing by me. "Liked," asked he in surprise, "why we adore him as the best king that ever ruled our Afghanistan," said my informant. "When he went away from his country," continued my polite and patriotic friend, "our people did not like it as they were afraid lest he might be killed on the way, or something terrible might happen to him. So that when he came back safe and sound from his European sojourn, full of honours, crowds ran to the extremest point of Kabul to catch the first glance of their beloved king who at once stopped his car and got on to the top of the seat and thanked his people for being so kind to him and said he was there to serve them. He had gone out to see the world and gain experience and now that he had returned he would consult them in every way as to how their interests may be best served." My informant stopped a second to gather breath and again burst out in praise of the young king whom he sincerely adored for his many good qualities. "Why? have you ever heard of an Afghan king," continued the Sirdar, "who touches not the Government Treasury for his personal gains but maintains himself and his family on his own private income?" "Well Alla Hazrat is such a king whose only pleasure in life is to improve his country and see his people industrious and happy depending upon their own labours and not on outside help. And it is for this very purpose that His Majesty has sent out scores of boys and girls to various universities of the world to acquire 'ilm' (knowledge) of Art, Industry and what not. Look at the amount he spends on education! Seventy lacs of rupees a year. Why he even pays money to boys and girls to go to schools and acquire knowledge rather than to remain ignorant and bigoted." It would be a long list, indeed, of the high qualities of Amanullah Khan, so ardently admired by my royal friend who took much pains to see us comfortable in Afghanistan and to acquaint us with every good point about his king, his country and his people.

A DIFFERENT PICTURE.

But turn ye now, my readers, to a different picture.

A spacious lawn in the compound of a rather large and modern building. A string band trying to cheer up a small cosmopolitan crowd of Indian ladies and gentlemen, of respectable calling. The Goan waiters in short coats and long white trousers running to and fro with plates of ice cream and pastries. Casual remarks of congratulations are heard among the gathering, the atmosphere of which looks happy and gay. The month is October, the year 1929. The place our much praised metropolis of Karachi.

"You are happy now that Baccha-e-Saqa is no more. The uncertainty is gone and when do you think your people would call Amanullah Khan back to throne?" said I to an Afghan friend of mine whom I had met in Kabul. He smiled and looked significantly at me but said nothing. I wondered at the meaning of it all. "Why?" said I, "don't you think Amanullah Khan will come back to the throne?" "Sahib," said he after a pause during which he seemed to think deeply, as to what to say and then looked up and stared at me. A moment later he continued: "We left our family, our home, our dearest and nearest in this world, we followed him to Kandahar to lay our lives for him and he flew away from us not even giving us the slightest clue of it. What for we do not know. Were we not there to fight for him? Why should he have fled from his own friends and faithful followers and what use is he to us now? We are Afghans. We love a brave man that fights and dies for his country. We have no sympathy for anyone fleeing for safety or for any other motive, and leaving his true friends in the lurch." The frankness with which he spoke, the glow of red that rushed over his cheeks, convinced me of the sincerity of the Afghan, and I scratched my head a little and said to myself, "What a change in the mode of speaking of as equally important a personage in Afghanistan as my former royal friend referred to previously, within a year's time!" Truly this is Irony of Fate. And who can escape Fate? And what is Fate? Those who believe not in Omar Khayyam's immortal lines

"The moving finger writes, and, having writ,
Moves on. Nor all thy Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line.
Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it."

might call Fate the result of one's own action. If this is so then what actions of Amanullah Khan could have moulded his terrible Destiny or Fate? The facts are too well-known to the world.

THE HEADLONG RUSH.

A young and inexperienced monarch of a country surrounded by mountains, shut out from the civilization of the world, goes out to West with a beautiful Queen, who has drunk well at the fountain of civilization and consequently despises the wretched custom of "purdah." He loses himself in wonderment over steamers, aeroplanes, factories theatres, palaces, and a thousand and one things that he had never seen in his life-time. He compares the brilliant West with all its glitter, with his petty little kingdom where he was shut up like a little frog in a well and determines to transform the whole scenery at a lightning's speed. He is a monarch and an absolute monarch at that, has plenty of life and energy in him, has been made so much of, that he thinks the whole world is afraid of his mighty kingdom. He knows his Ministers and Cabinet cannot but obey him. He finds his Queen equally ardent in her desire to transform Afghanistan and so he rushes headlong. But the people are slow. They are illiterate. They are bigoted. What do they know of the outside West but that it is a land of Kafirs, who eat pigs, the foulest thing ever created on earth, whose women are wanton, who have the audacity to show their faces to the wicked eye of every passer-by, who dare claim to be equals of men, who play and run about with men, to whom hugging in public and dancing with men is not a matter of shame, and so forth.

THE ONLY CERTAINTY.

What then is the result? Mullahs begin to yell from the housetops of the untold wrong the country would be subjected to under Amanullah's reign. The illiterate and bigoted Afghan will listen to his Mullah in preference to his King and so they set their faces against their idol whom they were worshipping but a short while ago. The neighbouring Powers are much concerned at the upheaval in Afghanistan. Much conjecture is going on and with the descending star of Amanullah Khan there appears on the horizon of the firmament of Afghanistan an usurper, comically called Baccha-e-Saqa. As was expected his end comes quick and much to the surprise of the world Nadir Khan proclaims himself King of Afghanistan. Has he come to stay then for good? Will he establish his own Dynasty? Will Amanullah Khan be a byword of the past only? Who can tell? Is there any certainty in Life, above all in Afghanistan? Yes the only certainty in Afghanistan is the 'uncertainty' of what may happen. Did not the Afghans make Abdul Rahman, the grand father of Amanullah Khan flee his country? Did not Abdul Ranman remain an exile for over ten years in Russia? Did he not come back to his country to rule over his own people with an iron hand? Why then can't we believe that some day somehow Amanullah Khan will again get his own back, even as his grandfather did? Perhaps his experience will make him rule Afghanistan with greater wisdom and sagacity than before. Perhaps he will start afresh and leave the task of complete reformation to his great-grand-children. Those who have any knowledge of the country and people of Afghanistan will not hesitate to believe in Amanullah's return some day to the throne he has lost under such tragic circumstances; for what did the old man of the Meeankhail tribe say to the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone?

"We are content with discord, we are content with alarm, we are content with blood, but we will never be content with a Master."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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His Contribution.

It was only to be expected that Mr. Lloyd George as an ardent supporter of Liberal Imperialism would not lag behind in making his own contribution to the campaign now raging in the Tory Press in England against the grant of even Dominion Status to India. It will be recalled that some years ago when the Liberal ex-Premier had been making it a profitable job to air his views on Empire questions in the American Press, his remarks about Indian aspirations were quite in the Birkenhead-Churchill style. He pursues the same style in an article in the "Daily Mail" warning the British public against "under-estimating the peril in India," and the "Daily Mail" improves upon the occasion by indulging in the grotesque misrepresentation that the Government of India is being "insulted and defied" by Indian leaders and gives the familiar advice to the authorities to embark upon resolute rule. Does Mr. Lloyd George realise—although it is hopeless to expect the Tories to realise it—that such talk only increases Britain's difficulties in regard to India?

The New Move.

It is a clever stratagem on the part of the MacDonald Government to circulate to the League Council at Geneva a proposal regarding the situation in Palestine and ask from it "an authoritative" ruling on the respective rights of Jews and Arabs. But the proposal will be regarded with grave suspicion by the Arabs, unless the League Council consents to receive a representative deputation from them and investigates carefully their demands. Such a step will be like putting the Mandatory Power in the dock with the League Council as the judge and Britain is hardly likely to cherish the idea. What she hopes to gain by her latest move is a postponement of the whole issue, as the Council will first await the report of the British enquiry into the recent Palestine riots and then it will be not averse to listening to the protests from the powerful Zionist organisations.

Opportune Reminder.

In a letter from him which we published on Tuesday Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta gives an opportune reminder to the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly to examine very carefully the proposals placed before it to make grants for the Dehra Dun Research Institute and for the revival of "four unspecified appointments in the Medical Research Department." The latter proposal will cost Rs. 58,000 annually and the only explanation the Government vouchsafed for its acceptance was that "these officers were necessary for training." The Standing Finance Committee, as Dr. Mehta rightly suggests, should turn down the proposal. Why should not funds be made available for carrying out research in medical schools and hospitals in India instead of creating more posts to be held by I.M.S. men? As regards the location of a Research Institute at Dehra Dun, the popular opposition to which proposal was again emphasized by Dr. Moonje at a meeting of the Committee, that body should steadily refuse to make any grants whatsoever. Even a partial acceptance of the Government's demands will be providing for them a thin end of the wedge.

A "Leader's Periodical".

An interesting addition to our periodic literature is the "Round Table Conference", which is edited and published by Mr. R. M. Munshi at Ahmedabad. It purports to be "the leader's periodical," a phrase the implications of which are not quite clear. In a leading article on "The Choice before the Cabinet" the Editor demands from Britain "a Political Charter of India's Freedom," a guaranteed programme of preparation and "an Indo-British Covenant of Peace," and adds: "These must be the articles of faith of future statesmanship in India and England. I said so some year and half back, to Lord Irwin and the India Office and the Parliament in my reforms representation". The Editor's sublime self-confidence is one of the most conspicuous features of the second issue of the "leader's periodical."

The Prescription.

"What do you take for a headache?"

"Liquor, the night before."

"THROUGH MY GLASSES."

What The Running Tells

(BY "PILOT".)

The racing was brimful of incident on Saturday, but most people went astray in their speculative encounters with the "tote". Most of the alleged good things went west and there were quite a good few instances of reversals of form.

When GLEN ran away with the race for the Flemington Plate he improved on a previous wretched display in the Lavington Plate. On that occasion in a slow run race he could only just manage a fourth, but on Saturday this useful gelding son of Glendoe showed how easy this galloping business can be made when he outpointed several well-known performers. While much may be made of the fact that he was only a length or so behind the winner in his former essay I cannot believe we quite saw the best of the five-year old on December 26th last.

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To ensure "good" going for the important meeting on Januray 18th the Executive saw to it, that the false rail was in use last week. Its presence was the cause of the failure of many horses who were expected to figure prominently. Often the luck of the draw plays a great part and quite a number of horses who were drawn on the far side and were unfortunately slow in the take-off could not make up the necessary leeway. It is to be hoped that it will not be found necessary to rail off the track any more this season. The racegoer labours under enough disadvantages as it is and it is time that his interests are considered.

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I should keep an eye on LONG REIGN. Ryan's chestnut finished close on the heels of the placed horses in the big race and should have taken a hand in the fighting with better assistance from the saddle. There are several nice prizes that he can win and I have an idea that he will give an improved display next time out.

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WOOLWORTH KING made a valiant attempt to pull the big race out of the five when his stable mate Sun Arch was palpably beaten, but this smart colt finds a mile a trifle longer than he cares to travel. He must be seen to advantage over a shorter course.

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Harrison's luck of the previous week appeared to forsake him on Saturday. I thought KILDERKIN would credit him with the Flemington Plate, but the chestnut's pilot was content to ride a waiting race and appeared to mistime his final effort. Back the Spearmont gelding again.

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A likely success is anticipated for MASHAL who was one of the four concerned in the close finish for the Simla Plate, Division I. Give him a place on your list.

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WESTERHAM might probably have won the Warwick Plate had his pilot made his run on the outside instead of seeking for the opening which never presented itself. It is my belief that the son of Buchan will be seen to better advantage over a longer distance of ground and he can be made a lot fitter.

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JASSIR should go down on your list as one likely to improve. The three-year old has not had the best of luck in recent essays, but has always left the impression that he is not quite wound up as yet.

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KAYID SAUD could not quite get the seven furlongs' journey in the Vellard Plate. He was a fighting factor for six furlongs and then drooped out of the fray. Back him over his favourite distance which is six furlongs.

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Mr. Saleh Moosa possesses a speedy customer in NAJAH in whom there is plenty of room for improvement. There may not be a race for this one until the Spring Meetings, but he should be noted.

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LOOSE MOMENTS must hoist a winning flag in the Travers' jacket before long. The six-year old has both speed and stamina and Ruiz must find a race for him that he can win.

TRANSFER OF B. B. & C. I. WORKSHOPS.

"Greater Amenities At Dohad Than Bombay."

COMPANY LAY THEIR CASE BEFORE CONCILIATION BOARD.

On Tuesday The Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Railway Conciliation Board, consisting of Mr. Bepin Benari Ghose (ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court), President Mr. W. H. C. Collins, (Deputy Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.), and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (President of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Employees Union, Bombay), Members, met at the offices of the Railway Company in Bombay on Tuesday. The Board was appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act 1929 in connection with the Dohad Transfer Dispute existing between the Agent of the Railway and the Railway Employees' Union.

The Railway Company was represented by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, and Mr. J. J. C. Paterson, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Bombay, while the Employees' Union was represented by Mr. F. J. Ginwala and Mr. M. H. Vakil, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Marcell Fernandes, Honorary Secretary.

The Agent had decided to transfer about 2,200 men working in the Railway Workshop now located in Parel, Bombay, to Dohad while the Railway Employees' Union made representations opposing the transfer.

OBJECTION TO HEARING LAWYER.

At the outset, Mr. Ginwala raised an objection to the Board hearing lawyer on behalf of the employers. Although he (speaker) was himself a Solicitor, he said he appeared before the Board only in the capacity of an office-bearer of the Employees' Union. He objected to the employers' engagement of an eminent counsel and he said that with due deference to his friend, Mr. Desai.

Mr. Desai said that he had no intention of presenting the case of the Company as he would argue a case before a Court of Law. He would endeavour to assist the Board in arriving at a solution acceptable to both parties in the dispute.

The President remarked that the question had been considered already. The Board decided to allow legal representation on certain conditions consistent with a fair presentation of the facts.

Mr. Desai then outlined the case for the Company saying that the transfer of workmen from the workshop in Bombay to Dohad (a station 340 miles from Bombay) was intended to be effected as a business proposition consistent with the provision of amenities to workmen and facilities of travel and transport.

DOHAD'S ALLEGED SUPERIORITY OVER BOMBAY.

Mr. Desai said that the Workshop at present was located in a congested area and having regard to the conditions in Bombay, better conditions could not be had. When the question arose as to the selection of the site for a workshop with extended activities to be undertaken, it was found that Bombay was not suitable. From the point of view of the Company as well as of the employees, it was felt desirable that a place should be selected in upcountry, and Dohad was chosen. The Company's object was also to keep its expenditure within reasonable limits.

At Dohad, it was provided to lay out spaces for the quarters of employees of all grades, besides large tracts for the Workshops proper. While for example an average employees in the workshops was paying Rs. 5 per month at Bombay, the same class employee could get the same accommodation at Dohad at As. 8 per month. Foodstuffs at the latter place were not only comparatively cheap but also superior in quality to those obtainable in Bombay. Better conditions of sanitation and health also prevailed at Dohad. Even in regard to wages, the employees with the Worksops at Dohad would get relatively higher wages than they could get under any other body of employers. Apart from any paper salary, the workman would be having greater amenities at Dohad than at Bombay.

A CASE OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Proceeding, Mr. Desai stated that the Railway Company was faced, on the one hand, with the demand of the public for cheaper service and greater facilities for travel and transport of goods and on the other hand, with the demand of the employees for greater amenities and wages. The Company had therefore to reconcile both the demands. It was also a case of supply and demand. The Company could employ equally efficient men at Dohad on wages similar to which the same class of men—if not greater—got under any other body of employers at Bombay. When the transfer was effected, the Company would give the employees 20 per cent. less than their present wages. But the question was whether the employees' position would be any the worse off in the matter of their necessaries of life. The Company had satisfied itself that the employees would have at Dohad not only all the benefits and privileges which they possessed at Bombay, but also housing accommodation under better sanitary conditions.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that the Company would appoint an officer to investigate the extent of the indebtedness of the employees of the workshops in Bombay, who were to go to Dohad and make arrangemen's for the liquidation of that debts. The Company would also make arrangements for their conveyance.

The Board then adjourned.

"SALEHATE AMEERA."

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Welcome To Atya Begum.

(From A Correspondent.)

Students of "Salehate Ameera" offered welcome to Atiya Begum on her return from Europe, in English, Persian, Urdu and Arabic, when intellectual games and verses dialogues and compositions were rendered, in a manner that delighted all present.

Atiya Begum, in reply, congratulated the students and teachers on their assiduous and sincere efforts in making rapid progress and thanked them for co-operating with her in proving that the Institution was a "model" one and she hoped that further subjects could safely be attempted now, if the motto remained what it was, "Sincere hard work".

Beautiful hand-marks were presented to her with showers of garlands and bouquets. After partaking of 'sherbet' and 'pan' the happy and large gathering dispersed at a late hour.

FAMOUS MUSICIAUS AT OPERA HOUSE.

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To-day's Opening Concert.

Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, the famous pianist will open his short season in Bombay with a recital at the Opera House to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S CASE.

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Last Stage At High Court Sessions.

The last stage is now reached in the case in which Jinubhai B. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., is charged at the High Court Sessions with misappropriation of about 2 lakhs as the Managing Agent of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., now in liquidation.

The prosecution evidence having been over, Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, commenced his address to the jury. There were no witnesses for the defence. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, is defending the accused.

Members Of Red Flag Union Acquitted.

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One Phillip Antone, Secretary, Red Flag Union, Lallwady, and three other members of the Red Flag Union were placed before Justice K. Kemp and a special jury last week on a charge of murder and rioting.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused during the last strike used personal violence against persons going to work in the mills. The jury unanimously found all the accused not guilty on both the charges, and the Judge agreeing with their verdict acquitted the accused.

Mr. Oliveira appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Samarth defended accused No. 1 and Mr. Dongre defended accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

CAR COLLIDES WITH CART.

—:o:—

Fatal Motor Smash.

THREE MEN DIE OF INJURIES.

A serious motor accident occurred near Goregaon at about midnight on Monday, which resulted in the death of three Parsis and a Hindu. It appeared that Mr. Kersasp Jehangir Dubash (22) was going with his two Parsi friends from Bandra after celebrating the birth day of a friend, when near Goregaon his motor car dashed against a cart full of stones with the result that the car turned turtle and three of thh occupants sustained fatal injuries. Mr. Kersasp passed his B.A. of the Bombay University last year and was a promising young man.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Further enquiries show that the party was going out on a joy ride after attending a birth day party at Bandra. When they reached Goregaon, the car collided with a bullock cart which contained big boulders. The impact was so great that the car mounted on the top of the cart. The occupants were six, including three ladies. The ladies who were seated in the rear were thrown off their seats and escaped with minor injuries, but those seated in the front were crushed between the heavy boulders and the front portion of the car, which was smashed to pieces. The cart driver, also escaped death as he was thrown off the road, while th e car bumper pierced through the stomach of one of the bullocks. Among the dead are: Mr Kersasp Jehangir Dubash, Mr. Bhesania and the chauffeur. Mr. H. D. Soonawalla, a student of St. Xaviers' College was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

Health Of Bombay.

—:o:—

During the week ended 11th inst. the total mortality 540 was 2 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.6. The mortality for the 2nd week of 1929 was 493 and death rate 19.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 was 547 and death rate 22.1.

Out of the total deaths 129 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 46 attacks and 19 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 507 and compares favourably with that for the 2nd week of 1929 when the figure was 483 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-1929) viz 460.

Earnings Of Tata Power Companies.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents, for The Andhra Valley Supply Co., Ltd. and The Tata Power Co., Ltd. report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of December 1929 were as follows:

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of December 1929 are as follows:

	For the month of December, 1929. Rs. as. p.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4 53 148 0 5
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	5,46,841 10 5
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,87,163 1 11

Treasury Bills Sales,

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th January 1930. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,41,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were allotted in full. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,41,00,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs 6-4-0 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 21st January 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 24th January 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months' Treasury Bills sold from 7th January 1930 to 13th January 1930 amounted Rs. 43,75,000. Six months' bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs 97-3-0 per cent.

Remittances To British Treasury

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 11 Jan. 1930:—

Sterling purchases in India	145,60,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	95,00,000
Total	240,60,000

CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

Dr. Muzamdar Shows A Lesson For India.

An interesting lecture on "Co-Operation movement in America" was delivered by Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar of Wisconsin University, U. S. A. on Tuesday evening at the Fort Co-Operative Institute. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government, General Department, presiding. Dr. Muzumdar said the co-operative movement in America was worked very extensively. Its growth developed nearly 100 years ago when the pioneers were faced with the danger of men like negroes and wild animals from the jungles. Americans practically worked now on the principles self-assertion, both collectively and individually. If anything was to be done, fifty or hundred persons collected together and agreed to take a joint action. In India at present the co--operative movement was confined to only the credit side, but in America they had consumers', producers' and distributors' co-operatives. The Germans and Russians Jews, in the early eighties, started the labourers' co-operative movement, and they could responsible for the present law of non-imprisonment of a person for debt, mechanics' line law, in which mechanics had a prior right for wages, non-discrimination of poor and rich in the military service, and the system of free and compulsory education. Both the employers and employees worked on the co-operative system. If a lock-out or strike was declared the employees would not stand with folded hands, but work the same thing on co-operative lines which they did for employers. For instance, if a strike was declared in a shoe factory, the workers would combine and turn out shoes by collective action or co--operation instead of sitting idle at home till such time as the mutual differences between employers and employees were adjusted. In agriculture, by co-operation they sold nearly one-fifty of the produce, while in fruit they had the Fruit Growers Exchange where everything was sold by co-operation. The technique of propaganda for advertising fruit, tobacco or any other thing was developed to a fine art. Those who did not join in the Association were penalised. As a matter of fact every one joined the co-operative movement because it was to his interest.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer. Prof. H. L. Kaji in proposing a vote of thanks expressed the hope that Dr. Muzumdar would some day show them how and which American method of co-operation were applicable to India, as in co-operation India was in its infancy.

INDIANISATION OF TARIFF BOARD.

—:o:—

Maharashtra Chamber's Letter To Government.

Mr. D. V. Kelkar, Secretary, Mahrashtra Chamber of Commerce had addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India Commerce Department, New Delhi on the Composition of the Tariff Board.

It is understood from press that Sir Padamji Jinwala, the able President of the Tariff Board, is shortly retiring from his office. If this is so, the Committee of this Chamber would like to impress upon the Government of India firstly the necessity of constituting the Tariff Board in such a manner as to ensure the continuance of th recently established tradition of the Indian President, as also the presence of an Indian majority, an arrangement which has been in existence for some time and which has on the whole worked satisfactorily.

The Committee of this Chamber have further to submit that when the present non-Indian member of the Tariff Board retires opportunity should be taken by the Government of India to wholly Indianise the Tariff Board. It need not be added that, the Committee of this Chamber consider that these will be but steps in the right direction.

MR. H. P. MODY.

—:o:—

President Of Bombay Millowners' Association For 1930.

The Ballot held on Monday last for the election of Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1930 resulted in the election of Mr. H. P. Mody.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CONGRESS & MAHARASHTRA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 13.

Though the older parties are not minded to spread the message of the Lahore Congress, the Poona Youth League has begun the work. The first meeting was held on Saturday under the Presidentship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil. The meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir and was attended by about two thousand persons. The president briefly described the position of the Congress in Lahore, the discipline of the volunteers, the enthusiasm of the Youths and the delegates there.

Mr. S. D. Deso said, Maharashtra had been lagging far behind the national movement. But now every true son of Maharashtra must be ready to die, if necessary, for the immediate objective of the Congress Maharashtra was insulted at Lahore. What was the reason for it? Maharashtra must make itself felt in the counsels of the Congress by ceaseless work and propaganda.

Mr. D. V. Divekar then addressed the meeting. He said, the nation was fast advancing on the way to the achievement of Independence. A new mentality was spreading among the youth. It was evident from several signs at Lahore. Independence must be the birthright of every nation, however circumstanced. The Madras Liberal Federation had expressed itself against Independence. The speakers in that grand Federation attended by no less than one hundred and fifty people described Independence as a wild cry, in chimera, as leading to disaster, and to chaos. Pray, what was disastrous in independence? Did not Greece in 1827 secure Independence from Turkey? Was it disastrous for her? Italy got herself freed from the Austrian control? Was it disastrous for her? Why should India alone meet with disaster by Independence? In Maharashtra, there would be no voices so far as Independence was concerned. Perhaps there would be some difference of opinion on the questions of boycott of legislatures and the boycott of the Round Table Conference. But this difference did not affect the common people, but only very few leaders. Let us all strive to prepare ourselves for Independence". After a vote of thanks the meeting was dissolved.

REVOLT OF MAHARASHTRA.

Both the meeting foreshadowed in these columns were held yesterday. A private meeting of Nationalists from the districts of Maharashtra was held in the morning and the general body of the Provincial Congress Committee met in the afternoon under the Presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. About 65 members were present and some of those who had declared boycott of the Committee also attended. The atmosphre was tense. Mr. Bhopatkar at the outset referred to the insult offered to Maharashtra at Lahore by not making any arrangement for its delegates as for those of other Provinces. It was resolved to write strong letters of protest to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, to Congress President and the General Secretary of the Congress and ask for explanation. Then after a very heated discussion for more than two hours the following resolution was adopted by 52 to 7 votes:—

RESOLUTION.

"While accepting the interpretation of the word Swarajya as Independence in the Congress creed, this meeting of the general body of the M. P. C. C. hereby records its deliberate opinion that it is in the best interests of the nation to participate in the Round Table Conference on the conditions laid down in the Delhi manifesto. It further states that as the policy of the boycott of the Legislatures will not help unanimity but will create bitterness amongst the Congress-workers, it requests the Working Committee of the Congress not to emphasise the said boycott of the Legislatures." There were several other resolutions and amendments and the discussion on them and in many other points also was somewhat acrimonious. For the present there is no change in the office bearers. The leader of the Youth League has voted in favour of the resolution. So opposition from that quarter is not possible. But the no-change wing of the Congress in Maharashtra will carry on a raging propaganda, by writings and speeches, against this resolution. The whole Maharashtra will be rent in twain by these controversies and it may be taken to be certain that during the whole coming year there will be little of solid work achieved. It is also feared that the President of the Congress, being a disciplinarian, will take steps against the M. P. C. C. for disobeying the Congress resolution. On the whole, the resolution of the M. P. C. C. is the harbinger of many sad repercussions on Indian politics in general and Maharashtra politics in particular.

DOMINION STATUS CONSTITUTION.

—:o:—

Dr. Besants' Propaganda.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

"The first need of the country", declared Dr. Besant in a statement to the Associated Press, "is the preliminary invitation to all parties who are agreed on the building of a constitution on the basis of Dominion Status to meet, the next need, the calling of a Conference on this basis; the third need is the appointment of a Committee by that Conference to draft the outline of a constitution. The fourth need is to form a group of propagandists to popularise the outline, and to this end to set a number of writers to compose articles for newspapers and leaflets for free distribution and pamphlets to be placed on sale, giving details as to the application of Dominion Status in other countries and its adaptation to India.

In order to get busy, the first need should be supplied in February and that could arrange for the next. A matter of immediate importance, perhaps, the first thing to decide at the February meeting would be the establishment of an Electoral Board to choose suitable candidates, asking the constituencies of course to send representatives to such a Board. An electoral fund should be collected by the Board to aid candidates who cannot bear the whole of their electoral expenses. A Committee of the Liberal Federation has been appointed to initiate the first step towards the proposed union."—A. P.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14.

Burdwan, Lowrie, London.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calcutta.
Kifuker Maru, Uno, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15.

Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Pilsna, Petris, Trieste.
Barjora, Toreson, Busreh.
Tasmania Maru, Yano, Kobe.
Yamata Maru, Hoto, Kobe.
Pundit Perry, Rangoon.
Rena, Foyn, Rangoon.
Neidenfels, Unger, Antwerp.
Inverbank, Brook, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Jan. 14.

Steamer Bovenkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Morocco for Hull.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

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Total Assets	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS ...	2,54,00,000
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MAHATMA'S CALL TO STUDENTS.

Be Soldiers Of Non-Violence.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

The cold wave disappeared for two days and the temperature seemed to be rising but since yesterday the sky has again been clouded and to-day the sun has not appeared at all. There have been drizzles of rain since morning and the weather has again been monsoonish. It seems the cold wave would return again after this monsoonish weather.

The mortality figures are still very high going up to more than 57 per thousand. The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last was 340 which shows a decrease of 39 from the last week's figures. Consumption was responsible for 14 deaths while small pox and measles carried off 24 and 10 lives respectively. The cloth market does not show signs of improvement although there have been some sales on account of reduction in prices. Mill agents are anxious to clear off their stock and prices are being reduced yb them but merchants are unable to put in their demands as they are not sure of the market. The money market also is becoming very hight and several people believe that the future of our textile industry is very gloomy.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth has sent in his resignation in Legislative Council and it is reported that Sardar Sir Rustam J. Vakil, Mr. Mulchand-Asharam our Municipal president and Mr. Ramray Munshi a local practitioner wish to contest the election for this seat. Some more candidates may crop up in time but these three have it seems begun to talk about their candidatures.

PROPRIETORY SCHOOL GATHERING.

The local Proprietary High School celebrated its anniversary on the 6th inst. There were some sports and games in its own field near kankaria tank on the 5th and a gathering of the present and past students of the school on the 6th. There were some recitations and theatricals by students in which the performances of the girl students were particularly attractive Mr. Diwan read his report of the work during the year in which he referred to the reduction of numbers in each division and to increase in the scale of fees. He regretted the attitude of the authorities of a school who joined the leaders of the agitation and tried to attract students to their school and said that he would be glad if the school is able to work in future without any increase in its fees. He also pointed out that there could be no better justification for the step taken by the school than the fact that Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan who presided at the public meeting to protest against this increase of fees had to declare in the Model High School that they would have to raise the scale of fees if some rich gentlemen did not come forward to help them Mr. Divan also declared that the heads of two other schools had accepted arbitration at the dictation of the Youth League although the heads of all the schools had thought the increase essential for working the educational institutions. The gathering dispersed after refreshments at about 6 in the evening.

There was it seems some trouble in the local Tutorial High School on Tuesday last and it is reported that the principal is alleged to have caned a number of students in the seventh standard class. As a result of this the students went on strike but were prevailed upon to resume their work.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

The congestion of our city is being relieved to a certain extent by Co-operative Housing Societies. Four such societies have already constructed their buildings and most of them are occupied by middle class men. Unfortunately our municipality does not look to the convenience of these societies and people living there have to suffer for want of such amenities as water, drainage lights and roads. If the municipal executive looks to such conveniences the societies would be more popular still and they would be a boon to middle class people. It is also necessary that Government should give all possible facilities to such societies in a city like Ahmedabad and should arrange for the safety of the person and property of people living in them. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inspected the place where a new bridge is proposed to be constructed and if the Town Planning Committee is able to construct the bridge the Shahpur Co-operative Society will surely thrive and the bridge will be a great boon to many.

KALUPUR SCHEME.

The Collector of Ahmedabad examined the Kalupur Relief Road Scheme and went to the spot with the chief officer Mr. Bhagat. The people of the locality have appealed to the Minister of Local Self-Government and a deputation has been sent to him to request the Government to give up the idea of the relief road scheme. The Municipal President Mr. Mulchand, Mr. Narmadashanker Mehta and the Chief Officer Mr. Bhagat have been invited by the Minister to put up the case on behalf of the municipality. It is said that there are some legal flaws and the relief road scheme will not be taken up. Whatever the case may be the road is not likely to reduce traffic on the Richey road and the money spent after it will not be well used. The urgent need of Ahmedabad is removal of congestion by having new building sites and encouraging construction of buildings for labouring classes as well as for middle class people but God only knows when our Civic fathers will be free to turn their attention to this important problem.

A case decided by the municipal magistrate throws some more light on our municipal administration. In ordering the refund of a tax he remarks in his judgment that no officer has cared to look at the bills that were issued and they simply put down their signatures without caring to see what the bills were for.

The nuisance of the overflow of drains in Raipur has been in existence for about six months and is very troublesome to the people of the locality but it has not yet been removed in spite of repeated complaints to the Health Officer and the Chief Officer. There is some thing wrong in the line but it is high time that it should be looked into and efforts should be made to set the thing right.

Sardar Vallabhbhai has returned to Ahmedabad from Lahore. On Friday he went to Matar and Mehmedabad where meetings were held to protest against the Annawary of the revenue officers. The Matar Taluka is in a very bad state and people are in deep debt and the Government wants to collect its revenues. Sardar Vallabhbhai advised the people to await the final orders of the Collector and not to pay anything till then. It was decided to hold other meetings after the Collector's final orders were issued.

VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION.

The most important event of the week was the convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith yesterday. Mahatma Gandhiji presided over the convocation and conferred degrees on the Snataks. In the course of his address he referred to Earl Russell's speech and declared that he would under no circumstances accept Dominion Status as outlined by the Secretary of State for India. He would be satisfied with nothing less than complete independence to manage our own affairs. He repeated his faith in non-violence and declared his determination to carry on a fight to the finish in his non-violent way. Referring to the communal tension he said that he would not mind if Hindus and Mahomedans fought out their struggles without any interference from Britishers. He further declared that he would prefer chains of iron to those of gold and jewels as we would be anxious to break away from iron chains while those of gold would create a sort of fascination in our minds. In conclusion he appealed to the students of the Vidyapith to be true to their creed of non-violence and to regard it as their duty to stop all violence when the struggle begins in right earnest. The Vidyapith students should not remain confined at home like cowards nor should they take part in any act of violence but should make all possible efforts to check violence and create a non-violent spirit even at the cost of their lives if necessary.

It is a great pity that our city has not yet taken to the use of khadi in spite of Mahatmaji's appeals. Not only this but in the marriage season and practically at all times the people of this city go about purchasing foreign cloth even when good Indian cloth is available. I hope when Mahatmaji begins the struggle the people of Ahmedabad will see their way to popularising khadi and to take a vow never to use foreign cloth under any circumstances.

CARRY CONGRESS MESSAGE FROM DOOR TO DOOR.

Mr. Ginwalla's Fervent Appeal.

The Dadar Congress Committee inaugurated its programme of work for 1930 at a largely attended meeting on Sunday night. In proposing Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Ex-M.L.C., to the Chair, the Vice-President congratulated the latter on his prompt response to the call of the Lahore Congress in resigning his seat on the Bombay Council and made an appeal for volunteers to take up the cause of the Congress in G Ward.

NO MORE BOGEYS.

Mr. Ginwalla in his presidential address delivered in Hindusthani traced the genesis of the independence resolution from the Madras Congress in 1927, how at Calcutta the compromise resolution was passed and how Mahatma Gandhi true to his promise to the country turned into an independencewalla on the midnight of 31st December 1929. He then referred to the leaders' conference with the Viceroy prior to the Lahore Congress and explained to the audience how even the offer of framing a constitution based on Dominion Status was too much for the British nation represented by Lord Irwin. He declared that what the country wanted was full power to guide the destiny of India in its own channels, whether it be called by Dominion Status, Independence or Swaraj. He made a special appeal to the millions of workers in the country who have always been the target of the few high and rich class people to join the national struggle in large numbers and give Mahatma Gandhi that support which he has called for. Mr. Ginwalla discounted the fears raised in some quarters that Mahatma Gandhi was going to commit another Himalayan Blunder. The country had enough of waiting at the table of the British people, and Indians were prepared to put their trust in the great Leader Mahatma Gandhi than in the vile diplomacy and the sycophant section of the Indian people who have always started the bogey of danger in India, whenever the nationalist section of the people shows an advance in their political programme. He finally appealed to all present to register themselves as volunteers in large numbers and carry the message of the Lahore congress from door to door in the city of Bombay.

A FORWARD STEP.

Mr. D. R. Gharpure Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in a fine Marathi speech said:—The most important resolution that the Lahore Congress has passed is that of independence. The Lahore Congress has taught you this lesson of boldness. The Congress invites you all to join the fight for absolute freedom that is going to be waged soon. It relies upon the masses, the workers, the labourers, the peasants and so on. It asks the intelligentsia and the wealthy to lead the masses in the struggle, if at all they want something like Swarajya. The independence of India is not to be an India of a few rich and learned autocrats. We want a free India when all people will leave in terms of equality. It is therefore that the Congress, while declaring for independence, scrapped the Nehru Report. Let us imbibe the spirit of boldness and independence and victory will be in sight. The programme that the Congress has drafted is well-known to you and if necessary will be personally explained by local workers. But it is for you to take a bold lead. I am sorry for the so-called leaders, who immediately they turned their backs from Lahore, have begun to issue statements and wrangle with the Congress policy. The Congress wants to win independence for the masses and with the help of the masses. It would be wrong for the leading classes to sit on high pedestals and direct. It is for this purpose that the Congress has asked Congressmen to boycott Councils. No arguments, no wordy fights will bring Swarajya a bit nearer.

MUSLIMS WILL NOT FAIL.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan cleared the false fears in the minds of the public that the Muslims would not take their due part in the struggle for independence. He declared that the Indian people, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians or whoever they may be according to their religion, had decided to remove the yoke of slavery from their shoulders and nothing on earth could put down a nation which has realised its innate strength.

Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai in a neat short Hindi speech exhorted the audience to follow up the Congress programme.

Mr. Abid Ali in his interesting speech drew a parallel with the Irish struggle and the sacrifice of Mr. MacSweeny with the Indian Struggle and the self-immolation of Jatindranath Das. He finally appealed to the people to cooperate with the ward congress committees in the execution of the Lahore Congress programme.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe by the President and the speakers, the meeting came to a close late at night.

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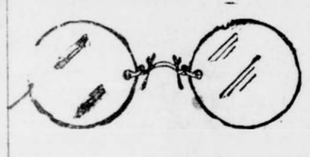

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REPEAL OF BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I seek your courtesy for the publication of the following few lines in the interest of the cotton trade?

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act of 1922 tenable for a period of three years was passed with the strongest opposition in the year 1922. Since the passing of the said Act and the extension of its duration for a further period of five years not an occasion has passed when there has not been an outburst against the maladministration of this foolish and uncalled-for piece of legislation which nobody has wanted.

The Mill-owners' Association of Bombay condemned the extension and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce writing to the Government of Bombay clearly pointed out that the East India Cotton Association had not functioned properly and it deserved no sympathy at the hands of Government. In case, however, a trial was to be given to allow the East India Cotton Association functioning under the aforesaid Act to set its house in order it should be given a further trial of one year or the most two years. The East India Cotton Association was not functioning properly in the interest of the trade and by my two representations addressed to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay and His Excellency, Sir Henry Lawrence, the Actg. Governor, I drew the very serious attention of Government and asked for an investigation into the working of the East India Cotton Association and the Governor-in-Council passed an Order and communicated the same to me stating that an enquiry would be held by Government after what they called the Kacha Khandi test case was over. After the Kacha Khandi test case was over the Government of Bombay backed out of their resolution and they informed me in July last that they did not propose to carry out their resolution. In came a Bill by Professor J C. Swaminarain of Ahmedabad for repeal of the said Act. Generally a repealing bill does not require the previous sanction of the Governor-General before introduction, but the Government of Bombay wanted such a sanction being first obtained before the President should allow the Bill being introduced. The sanction did come in due course and the Government of Bombay working partly though the Revenue and partly through the Finance Departments have been trying to elicit opinion on the said Bill and through Finance Department No. L.659/D they forwarded a copy of the said Bill for the opinion of the East India Cotton Association. This was placed before the Board and the President was ready with his draft to send a reply to Government. The Board which consists of several panels was not agreeable to take up the said draft. The matter was adjourned because some of the panels wanted to consider the same and consult their own constituencies. The Brokers' panel made up of the Cotton Brokers' Association of Bombay which has nearly 55 per cent of the membership in the East India Cotton Association considered the said question and decided that the Act as standing was not in the interest of the trade. The Commission agencies' panel was also averse to opposing the repeal, and the Mill-owners' Association were independently considering the matter. The Brokers' panel gave a special mandate to their representatives on the attitude they would adopt, but the Chairman only read a letter of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta the representative of the Board on behalf of the Brokers' Association communicating the mandate of the brokers' panel and when it came to the turn of Mr. Ramnarain J. Rathi who insisted that the Board should convene a meeting of the representative committee before sending any reply as the matter concerned the whole trade but the president ruled that as the Government had asked for the views of the Board there was no necessity for either consulting the representative committee or convening their meeting and they decided with what majority is difficult to say to convey to Government the reply of the cotton trade of Bombay as drafted by the President and it was decided to take His Excellency the Viceroy to Sewri to show him the spacious Hall erected where for nearly one year in place of the Ring working the Sewri dogs are barking. Frantic efforts were made that the brokers should only for a day go to Sewri and effect their transactions there but so far the attempts have entirely failed and I would not be surprised if they pass a resolution that they decline even to go to Sewri to honor His Excellency the Viceroy because the East India Cotton Association is not functioning in the interest of the trade and the Board is acting nigh-handedly and arbitrarily and has even flouted the Representative Committee.

Sir, as you know the members have no voice or vote. They have to act through a Representative Committee and this is how even the Representative Committee is being treated although the Act requires compliance with the status and actions of the Representative Committee.

His Excellency Lord Irwin is, I understand, going to look into the Eastern and Western side Reclamations of Bombay but if the said occasion is to be utilised for the purposes of misleading the Viceroy into the belief that either the East India Cotton Association is properly functioning or there is a necessity for the existence of the East India Cotton Association or the Sewri Hall is serving the trade the authors are likely to be thoroughly disappointed. The Hon. Mr. Pradhan will I trust personally look more carefully into his office files before he thinks of making any speech or issuing a line of action for Government members to satisfy himself as to how the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act has even administered.

The most imoprtant question that arises is were the Governments of Sir Leslie Wilson and Sir Henry Lawrence wrong when they decided in Council that an enquiry was necessary and have the Government of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes received any new materials which might have induced them to undo what the predecessors of the present Government had done or is it because the old papers have been moth-eaten or shelved?

The recent publication by your paper of the condemnation at the meeting of the trade held at Sewri and the meeting of the Brokers' Association held on 7th instant at least ought to be an impartial eye-opener even if we assume for the sake of argument that the representations of Shri Mahajan Association be red rags.
—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

BRITAIN AND IRAQ.

—:o:—

New Agreement Proposed:

"Muslim Outlook" writes:—

A telegraphic message from Baghdad says that official negotiations will soon commence between Iraq and Great Britain. Certain Iraq circles learn from London that British circles have begun to feel that the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty cannot form a suitable basis for the new agreement between Iraq and Great Britain because of the prevalence of outstanding differences between Iraq and Egypt in conditions political, geographical and national. It will not be within the powers of Great Britain to carry on in Iraq her mandatory power when Iraq enters the League of Nations as self-sufficient entity. The Iraq circles, however, insist upon the inclusion of Iraq in the League of Nations before the year 1932 as the drafting of the new agreement defining the mutual relations of Iraq and Great Britain is desired to be undertaken presently.

Allahabad Women's University.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

It has been decided, it is understood, to hold a convocation of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapit (or Allahabad Women's University) on February 3, in the Vidyapit Hall. Babu Bhagwan Das of Benares has been invited to address at the convocation.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

It is also proposed to hold at Allahabad on February 4, a Women's Educational Conference in connection with the Vidyapith Convocation, at which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to preside.
—Free Press.

A widow re-marriage ceremony among Parwar Jains was celebrated at Chakraghat Saugor on 12th instant when Ramabai (aged 18 years) was married to Dhayalal Master (aged 24 years). Speeches on widow re-marriage were delivered.

About twenty thousand pilgrims bound for Saugor Mela embarked at Calcutta wharfs on Sunday.

Mr. H. D. Cornish has been appointed officiate as a Judge of the Madras High Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Odgers.—A. P.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resigned his membership of the Madras Legislature.
—A. P.

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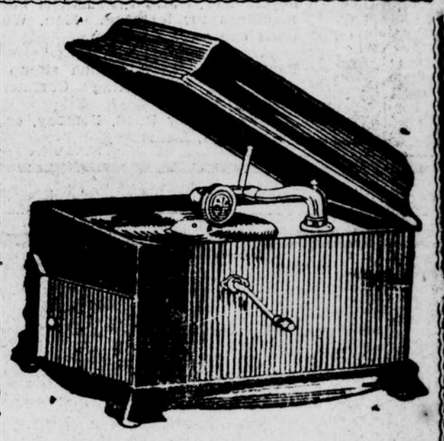

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LATE MAULANA MAZHARUL HAQUE.

Great Apostle Of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Maulana Mazharul Haque passed away at his village residence (Faridpur) in the district of Saran on the 2nd instant, mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers all over the country.

Maulana Mazharul Haque was born on the 21st of December 1866 on a Shabebrat evening. He was a little over 64 years of age at the time of his death. On his father's side, Maulana Haque claimed to be a pure Qureshi descended from Umar, the second Khalifa. His grandfather, Maulvi Sakhawat Ali Khan was a Dy. Collector. He was noted for his rare sense of justice and honesty and was reputed to be a great scholar and was widely respected. He carried out the permanent settlement of the several districts of Behar. His brother Kazi Ramzan Ali figured very prominently during the mutiny days. He was the biggest indigo planter in the district of Saran of his time, and when he died he had thirteen indigo factories in good working order. On his mother's side, Maulana Haque was a pure Syed. His mother's father, Hakim Syed Hamid Ali was a physican of great repute.

EDUCATION.

Maulana Haque's education began in his fifth year. In 1876 he passed the vernacular primary examination and got a scholarship and took his admission in the Patna Collegiate School. From his very early days he was of studious habits and the love of books which he acquired early in life never left him till his last moments. He read all kinds of books, light and serious, but his chief hobby was History, particularly Islamic history, and Philosophy. In 1866 he passed the Matriculation examination and took his admission in the First year class of the Patna College. In 1886 he expresed his desire to go to England, and though his father consented, his uncle would not agree to it. He, therefore, planned to run away, even without the permission of his people. In 1887 he went to Lucknow and joined the Canning College. But his heart was not in his studies. He spent much of his time in writing poetry and articles for Venacular newspapers and in reading books, other than the prescribed text books. But during all these days he continued nursing his desire to go to England. At last in May 1888, he took a pilgrim steamer to Aden with but Rs. 70 in his pocket and waited there for further remittance from home. After weary waiting for three months there, he got sufficient money and then started for England, arriving in London on the 15th of September of that year. He was received there by Sir Syed Ali Imam who had proceeded ahead and who had been there for about a year.

In England he devoted his time not only to the study of law but many other subjects as well. The libraries of the British Museum and Middle Temple were his favourite haunts. He started in London the Anjuman Islamia which later developed into a Pan-Islamic Society.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

He was called to the Bar in July 1891 and was enrolled as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court. He began to practise at Bankipur, and soon made his mark in the profession. In 1892, on being pressed by Sir (then Mr.) William Barkett, the then Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, he accepted the post of Munsiff to the great surprise of all his friends. But soon he began to dislike the work which was not congenial to his temperament. It was too narrow a field for the full play of his energies. He, therefore, resigned his job in April 1896 and resumed his practice at the Bar at Chapra, and at once made a name for himself as a sound and capable lawyer. Briefs came pouring in and he came to command an extensive practice. He appeared in many sensational criminal cases and acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer, an effective cross-examiner and an able advocate.

In the great famine of 1897, Maulana Haque acted as secretary of the Charitable Famine Relief Fund of the district and did yeoman's service in that connection. He travelled extensively in the affected areas. His health broke down and for one year he was bed-ridden and his life was indeed despaired of. But ultimately, by God's grace, his health improved and he began to take interest in Municipal affairs. He was unanimously elected vice-Chairman of the Chapra Municipality and during the three years of his creditable administration, he completely overhauled the Municipality and considerably improved its financial condition.

FEARLESS PATRIOT.

But all these activities of his early years fade into insignificance before the valuable contribution that he made to the political activities of the country. A man of very large and wide outlook. Maulana Haque's sturdy independence, fearlessness, courage of conviction and his sense of intense patriotism were apparent in everything that he did or said in matters political. In 1906 or thereabout it was decided by the Mussalmans of India to start a political association of their own with the object, as was stated in the circular issued at the time, of supporting "every measure emanating from the Government and to oppose all demands of the Congress." A meeting was called at Dacca for the purpose of starting this organisation. Maulana Haque at once saw the great harm that was likely to result from an association with such objects as was mentioned in the militant and aggressive circular that was issued at the time. With Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, he at once went to Dacca and the two succeeded in pushing into the back ground the proposed institution and starting in its place the All-India Muslim League with the aims and objects wholly different from those orginially proposed. Maulana Haque acted as its secretary in the beginning and organised and nursed it very carefully. Later on he presided over one of its annual sessions at Bombay and delivered a notable presidential address that created a great impression in the country. In the unfortunate and regrettable controversy that raged about the special and mixed electorates in connection with the Minto-Morley Reforms, Maulana Haque was again put on his mettle. He stood out prominently in the controversy and opposed the unreasonable demands of the Muslim League extremists for special electorates throughout most manfully and courageously. He was attacked and abused by the bulk of the Muslim Press in India. Contumely, ridicule and abuse were poured upon him, but they did not in the least affect his patriotism. He fought and fought hard unmindful of all the consequences. He was one of the greatest apostles of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and always preached and practised it, both in public and private. He always stood the severest test in this connection and never allowed himself to waver in the least in his unflinching faith in Hindu-Muslim Unity. Even in the worst days of communal tension and bitterness, Moulana Haque kept his head cool and while condemning the outrages he set his face sternly against any exploitation of the communal feeling.

REMOVAL TO BANKIPORE.

In 1906 he removed himself to Bankipore for he felt that at such a small place as Chapra his activities and great energy could not find a freer play in the service of his country. He risked an extensive practice there and came to Patna and joined the Patna Bar. His fame had already preceded him and he soon became one of the leaders of the Patna Bar.

In 1908 Mr. Haque organised a branch of the Muslim League with the sole object of making his co-religionists come out of their shell and take a part in the political life of the province and in this he completely succeeded. He with some of his Hindu friends organised the Behar Provincial Conference, the first session of which was held at Bankipore in April 1908 with Sir Ali Imam as its President. The association of these two Musalman leaders had the most salutary effect upon the fortunes of the conference. All the Musalmans of light and leading and influence joined it in a body and Bihar presented a unique spectacle, in the whole of India, of Hindus and Mussalmans working shoulder to shoulder in complete harmony, inspired by common ideals and aspirations. He was twice elected to the old Imperial Council and his work there was always inspired by a high sense of patriotism and sturdy independence. He was chairman of the Bankipore session of the Indian National Congress and in that capacity he delivered a remarkable address which was so widely appreciated throughout the country. One need hardly dwell upon the prominent part that he played in the Cawnpore Mosque affair. It was mainly due to his efforts that a satisfactory settlement was brought about and he won the esteem and regard of all his co-religionists.

HIS SACRIFICE.

In 1917, when Mahatma Gandhi came to work in Champaran, Maulana Haque, among others readily lent all his support to him. And in 1920, Maulana Haque was not a whit behind in responding to the call of the country. He readily gave up his lucrative practice at the Bar and threw himself heart and soul into the Non-Co-Operation movement. He hesitated not in the least to give a go-by to the fashionable life of luxury, ease and comfort to which he was accustomed and embracing all at once a life of poverty. He founded the local Sadakat Ashram from where he started a weekly paper called "The Motherland." It was while editing this paper that he offended the Jail authorities by exposing some of their misdeeds in connection with the treatment of political prisoners for which he had to suffer incarceration for three months. Later on he removed to his village home at Faridpur where he lived a retired life till his death. But even in his retirement he was a source of considerable inspiration to many a worker in the field of politics. He was practically elected president of the Gauhati Session of the Congress, and it was only because he refused to come out of his seclusion that Sjt. Srinivas Iyengar was elected. He acted for three years as Chairman of the Saran District Board as well. In his old age Maulana Haque suffered a great shock in the death by accident of his son whom he loved so passionately. From this shock he never recovered completely, but found a great consolation in the study of philosophy, and spiritualism which was his chief hobby during this period. In his noble, intelligent and cultured wife he found a great support in his trials and tribulations. A distinguished Indian, a great Beharee, a staunch patriot, and one of the greatest apositles of Hindu-Muslim Unity has passed away.—"Searchlight."

BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Mr. Satyamurti's Statement.

In the course of a statement, Mr. S. Satyamurti writes:—

Pandit Motilal Neheru has issued an elaborate statement justifying, 'inter alia' the truncated resolution of the Lahore Congress in favour of Congressmen being called upon to boycott elections to Legislatures. The statement is wholly unconvincing. The 'whole' 'raison d'etre' of council entry but forward by Desabhandhu Das and his friends was not that there was no programme of civil disobedience, or for that matter, any other from Non-Co-operation before the country. On the other hand—and I speak as one closely associated with Desabandhu Das in those days—Desabandhu Das made it perfectly clear that council entry was an essential part, so long as the council existed and functioned, of the fight with the bureaucracy for Swaraj.

THE TRUCE.

Moreover, the resolutions passed by the 'All India Congress Committee at Allahabad on 27th February 1923 and at Bombay in may of the same year do not support Pandit Motilal's statement that the truce was called for to enable the no-changers to evolve a practical programme for civil disobedience. Council propaganda was suspended with a view to both parties working the remaining items of their respective programmes; and in May 1923 the All India Congress Committee passed the following resolution "In view of the fact that there is a strong body of opinion within the Congress in favour of contesting elections to official councils and that the existing division amongst Congressmen has already led to a lessening of the influence of the Congress, this committee deems it absolutely necessary that Congressmen should close up their ranks and present a united front and it therefore directs that no propaganda be carried on amongst voters in furtherence or resolution 6 of the Gaya Congress relating to boycott of Councils."

And at the Delhi Session of the Special Congress in 1923 the Congress passed a resolution in favour of Council entry and also in favour of civil disobedience being organised as early as possible. Thus there was no question of civil disobedience and Council entry having been contra-distinguished.

Even assuming that Pandit Motilal Neheru is correct, there is no justification for boycott of Councils to-day. As Mahatma Gandhi, the only authority on this matter, frankly admits, "there is no atmosphere for immediate or early civil disobedience" in the country Mahatmaji says "with the present temper of many Congressmen with our internal dissensions and with the communal tension it may be impossible to offer civil disobedience at this stage in the name of the Congress; and it may be necessary to offer individual civil disobedience without the Congress "imprimaur" and apart from it, but just now every thing is in an "embryonic stage." Thus with civil disobedience only, in the air, the propposed boycott of Councils is at least as unjustifiable today, as it was in 1925.

MOTILALJI'S STATEMENT.

Pandit Motilal's statement that the experiment of Council entry by the Swaraj party has failed is not likely to be accepted by any impartial student of contemporary political affairs. I venture to think that the Council entry programme has been at least as much of a success as any other political programme for the last six years of the Congress. Indeed the political pace has been quickkened by presence of Congressmen in the Assembly and Councils.

I deny that council boycott is inseparably connected with civil disobedience and independence. On the other hand I believe that the Lagislatures offer, next to the Indian National Congress, the biggest and the most influential platform for independence; and as I have already said there is no civil disobedience yet. But when Pandit Motilal says triumphantly "you cannot break the laws and at the same time remain as members of the Legislature which pass those laws" may I respectfully ask him a question?" Can you break the laws and at the same time practice before courts of law which exist primarily for punishing those who break the laws?".

I wish Pandit Motilal had desisted from resorting to the cheap and vulgar argument about the fascination of councils to Congressmen" and "the farcical spectacle of Congressmen proclaiming independence, yet coveting their seats on the Legislatures". The retort is obvious; but I will not indulge in it. I would only like to tell Pandit Motilal Nehru and those who think with him that we have no fascination for councils, that we do not covet our seats in the Legislatures that we have fascination only for the freedom of India, that we covet only an honourable seat for our mother country among the free nations of the world and that we propose to fight for the capture of councils, only because of those great motives.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

The need of the hour may be perfect discipline; but to shut out all arguments by appealing to the name of Mahatma Gandhi is not fair to the country. We propose to carry on our propaganda to convert the Congress and the country to our view; and we will not desist until we succeed. Let me conclude by quoting these known words of Desabandhu Das" There are three wings of the army that I see just now: the wing of constructive work, the wing of boycott and the wing which is busy capturing the guns of the enemy. These three wings must act in unison, under one flag and under one banner, with the blessings of the Congress. It is that which I should like to impress on you to night. You must see to it that in the next Congress, the present "futile" policy is given up and steps are taken for the formation of this grand army and the liberation of this glorious union. Then and then only will success crown our efforts.

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Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 13.

3 Months' Discounts 4 3/32 per cent.
6 Months' Discounts 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 3/4 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and uncertain. China and India bought. Offerings very small.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Suggestions For Reforms.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Indian Social Conference held lately:—

1 (a) This Conference rejoices at the enactment of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, and places on record its grateful appreciation, of the services rendered by Mr. Harbilas Sarda who introduced the measure in the Indian Legislative Assembly and worked vigorously for its success, and of the courage shown by the members of the Assembly and of the Council of State both official and non-official, who have helped in carrying out this much-needed reform.

(b) While congratulating Mr. Harbilas Sarda on the successful issue of his efforts towards raising by legislation the minimum age limits for marriage to 14 year for girls and 18 years for boys and thanking the Government and members of the Legislative Assembly for supporting the cause of reform, this Conference regards the recent measure as only a step in the right direction and urges upon social reformers and reform organisations all over the country to agitate for a further advance in the marriage age limits for boys and girls alike.

2. This Conference is of opinion that the Reform which has received the legislative sanction can yield its proper fruit only when it is accepted by the people in a spirit of good-will, and when they readily co-operate in making the importance of the measure known to all. This Conference therefore urges all the Social Reform organisations and all sincere well-wishers of the country to take immediate steps to popularise the new law.

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

3. The Indian National Social Conference is firmly convinced that Social Reform and Inter-Communal Unity and Co-operation are essential for the progress of India. It earnestly appeals to all communities to take active steps to promote harmony and concord as a result of enlightened tolerance and generally by creating common platforms in various spheres of life to enable members of all communities to come together in a spirit of harmony and good-will for the purpose of promoting unity.

WIDOWS' CAUSE.

4 (a). While appreciating the progress made in the Widow Remarriage movement all over the country, this Conference would impress upon all Social Reform organisations to redouble their efforts in the same direction.

5. This Conference is strongly of opinion that special efforts should be made to provide largely increased facilities for women in general and widows in particular to receive such education as may fit them to pursue some calling with a view to secure economic independence. With this object in view, this Conference appeals to the Government and the charitably minded public to establish in all large towns and other important centres, industrial schools and widow homes like those founded by the late Sir Ganga Ram, Lady Bose and others.

6. This Conference gives its strong support to the Hindu Widows' Inheritance Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Harbilas Sarda and requests the Government and members of the Assembly to pass it into law as early as possible. This Conference further requests the Government that its povisions should be made applicable to the Moslem widows in the Punjab too.

ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY.

7. This Conference considers Polygamy as a pernicious practice, and is of opinion that the time has come when it should be abolished.

ABOLITION OF PURDAH.

8. This Conference considers it essential for the social and general development of the country that the pernicious system of Purdah as prevalent among certain communities of the Hindus and the Mahomedans be speedily abolished.

INTER-PROVINCIAL MARRIAGES.

9. This Conference is of opinion that in the interests of national unity and solidarity, it is highly desirable that Inter-Provincial Marriages should be encouraged in India.

INFANT WELFARE.

10 (1). This Conference deplores the high rate of infant mortality prevailing in this country and in view of the great improvement which has been brought about in this respect by systematic efforts in Western cuntries, it urges upon Government, the Municipal Committees, District Boards and other local bodies the extreme desirability of undertaking intensive Infant Welfare work throughout the country.

(2) In view of the close relation between the unhygienic conditions generally attending child birth and the high death rate among infants and mothers, this Conference urges the District Boards and Municipal Committees in India to make available to the poorer classes the services of trained 'dais' in large numbers and to take measures to impress upon the people the desirability of their employing trained 'dais' only.

TUBERCULOSIS.

11. This Conference views with alarm the prevalence of Tuberculosis in its various forms in this country and requests the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the causes of this widespread disease and recommend measures for its prevention and treatment.

This Conference feels the need of a widespread propaganda in order to inform the public of the causes and the course of this fell disease and the establishing of means whereby the public may be warned as to the appearance of its premonitory symptoms, so that advice and treatment be sought while the disease in its early stages is amenable to treatment. The Conference deplores the fact that adequate facilities for its diagnosis and treatment in the case of poor patients are not available in this country and urges upon the authorities the desirability of opening homes and sanitoriums for patients when the disease is in its early stages and Tuberculosis Hospitals for advanced cases.

ABOLITION OF CASTE.

12-(a) In the opinion of this Conference the existence of the caste system in its present form and caste oragnisation is an obstacle in the way of Indian unity and uplift of the suppressed classes and that it is detrimental to the well-being of the Indian nation.

(b) This Conference calls upon all organisations carrying on social reform in India to include in their programme of work the discouragement of the caste system in the form in which it now prevails and the encouragement of inter-caste marriages.

(c) With a view to encourage social equality and the consolidation of various sections of the community as well as to enlarge the sphere in which marriages may take place, this Conference appeals to all unmarried young men and women to leave caste out of consideration while entering into matrimonial alliances.

(d) This Conference advises Indians of all classes to abstain from mentioning their castes at the time of census.

(e) This Conference strongly urges upon the Government that the census law should be so framed as not to make it obligatory on any person to give his caste at the time of census.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

13-(a). This Conference considers that the degradation of certain classes of the people as untouchables and suppressed classes is against the principle of social justice, and urges that the people who have so long suffered from this disability should be afforded all facilities to qualify themselves to become equals of advanced classes, and that there should be no barrier placed in their way to offer worship in the temples, to receive education, to enjoy civic rights, to obtain service under the State, and to enter all trades, industries and professions.

(b) This Conference welcomes the practical steps which have been recently taken at Jubbulpore, Wardha, Bombay and elsewhere to throw open to the untouchable classes, temples, wells and educational institutions and remove their social disabilities to which they have been subjected for centuries past.

HEALTH OF STUDENTS.

14. This Conference views with alarm the rapid deterioration of the health of school and college students and regretfully notes the fact that over 50 per cent. of school children suffer from some disease, defect or deformity. It urges upon the educational authorities of the country the necessity of instituting a system of periodic medical examination of all school children so that the disease in its early stages may be detected and propery treated.

This Conference feels that while a change in the curriculum of studies is required to prevent overstrain in childhood, it is of opinion that proper provision for games and recreation for all students and an adequate supply of simple nourishing food for the poorer students are urgently required.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1930.

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LOVER OF INDIAN ART.

World Famous Musician In Bombay.

A SNUB TO MISS MAYO AND HER KIND.

Indian art and culture have a great fascination for Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, the world-famous Russian musician who is now on his fourth visit to this country, and is opening a short season in Bombay with his first piano concert at Opera House to-day afternoon followed by two more on Friday and Monday.

Mr. Mirovitch who is 45 years of age is a Russian by birth, but has been nationalised in America for the last 12 years. He is a great traveller, having been seven times round the world. An account of his brilliant career as a musician was published in the "Chronicle" of Sunday last.

IMPRESSIVE PERSONALITY.

With his clear cut features and well-built robust constitution, Mr. Mirovitch has an impressive personality. His simplicity of manners and genial affable disposition, and particularly his keen sense of humour, make one feel at ease in his presence. His broad outlook on life, sympathetic nature, and strong common sense have enabled him to understand and appreciate the life and cultures of the various countries he has visited.

"I am a great lover of Oriental art, and of Indian art in particular", he told a "Chronicle" representative who met him in the spacious lounge of the Taj Mahal Hotel. "Ever since I started travelling in the Far East in 1914, I fell in love with the art in the Orient. I have by now gathered an enormous collection of Oriental art, articles from India, China, Java Siam and other countries. I am a regular curio-hunter.

Last time I was in India, continued Mr. Mirovitch, "I used to take with me an Indian guide and spend the whole day in smaller towns near Cawnpore, searching for interesting articles. And I was rewarded very well for my labour, when I collected a number of beautiful articles, mostly brassware. On my present visit to India, I am on the same mission, combining curio-hunting with my musical concerts.

"You have told me about your love for Indian art. Now, what are your impressions of Indian culture generally?"—I enquired.

"I am a great admirer of Indian poetry, and Indian thought and culture," replied Mr. Mirovitch, his eyes gleaming with enthusiasm. "In a country so enormous, and so varied in every respect, I feel that even if I come ten times again, I can always learn more and more.

INDIAN MUSIC.

"I also found the Indians very fond and appreciative of music" continued Mr. Mirovitch. "I remember especially that at my piano concert at Lucknow three years ago, at least half the audience was Indian, though it was Western music. I also had the pleasure of meeting at Lucknow a big Zamindar, an old man of 75 years, who sang and played on the "Veena" for me for two hours. I was very much enraptured with Indian music at the time.

"I know of only three countries in the world", continued Mr. Mirovitch, "where nature is so varied and so grandiose. And they are India, United States of America, and Russia. In all these three countries you find every kind of scenery from the tropics to the snows. What I said of natural scenery, also applies to the peoples of these three countries, with their diverse races, cultures and religions.

"Russians temperamentally are very susceptible to Indian atmosphere" said Mr. Mirovitch. "This is proved by the fact that many of the famous Russian composers —almost every one of them— have composed in their own language what they call Indian songs and Indian tunes in music. That is under the influence of what they have seen or read about India."

Explaining this great affinity between Indian and Russian art, Mr. Mirovitch said that both the countries had been historically under the same foreign domination in the past. The same hordes who conquered India had kept Russia under their rule for 300 years".

CRITICS OF INDIA.

"What is the general attitude of the American people towards India", I asked.

"You are refering to Miss Mayo?" he said with a smile, shrewdly guessing that that was just the purpose of my question.

"Speaking about such books as "Mother India," continued Mr. Mirovitch with an air of seriousness, "it is my opinion that nobody should allow himself to speak about another country with any degree of authority, unless that person has lived there as a permanent resident for four or five years. And even that is not enough. You have got to make a very strong effort to live and think with the people of the country, and study their history and traditions."

"In life, nothing is the same to all people", said Mr. Mirovitch, suggesting the right outlook on such questions. "Everything only exists as the people see it with their eyes and according to their individual temperament. And India is one of the most difficult countries to understand. The difficulties and complexities of Indian life are peculiar to India".

MISS MAYO'S PERVERSITY.

Mr. Mirovitch deprecated Miss Mayo's attempt to defame India in her book. "She has been in India only two months" he said. "And she has only criticised the objectionable features of Indian life. She has spoken nothing about the beauty of the life and culture of the Indian people. She has attacked the custom of child marriage in India. But she has ignored the historical circumstances that necessitated and justified such a custom in the past".

"Historical tradition or custom has the same hold on a people as religion. It is a matter of faith. You can't change it at once by an appeal to reason or logic. No doubt attempts should be made to reform an objectionable custom, but such a reform should be gradual, and with due regard to the existing circumstances. He (Mr. Mirovitch) was glad to see such a movement of progress and reform in India, in which the Indian women themselves were taking a leading part. This aspect of India Miss Mayo had failed to notice.

CHARM OF HOLLYWOOD.

The home of Mr. Mirovitch is in the beautiful hills of Hollywood in California, about which he spoke very enthusiastically.

"Hollywood is one of the most beautiful spots in the world", he said. "Generally it is believed that Hollywood is just a little town populated by movie-stars and extras. But not many people outside America know that it is one of the most wonderful home centres and an ideal place where you can retire and enjoy life. The whole of California is marvellous. I have many friends among the movie—stars—Nazimova, the Russian actress and Charlie Chaplin who is a lover of music, to mention only a few. I found them most delightful and simple people. Some of the stars who are known to the outside world as playing vamps—flirting and gold-digging women—on the screen, are in real life, very simple people, and I found some of them knitting socks beside their mothers in their homes.

A snap of H. E. the Viceroy on his arrival at Victoria Termin us on Tuesday morning. He was received at the station by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes who is standing next to him.

BANK COLLAPSES WITH MINISTRY.

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Strange Allegations Against Swarajists.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

"To my Swarajist friends who joined other persons inimical to the bank and ill-disposed towards Mr. B. Chakravarti, I say that in their pleasant pastime of Minister-baiting, they exceeded all legitimate bounds, and they should have known that in their attempt to bring about the downfall of the Chakravarty ministry, they were surely bringing about the collapse of the bank," thus said Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Bar-at-Law, and director of the Bengal National Bank, now in liquidation denying conspiracy and other charges in connection with the affairs of the bank at the High Court to-day.

Co-accused with Lahiri are L. G. Bavin, auditor, of Viney and Thurston, and B. N. Bannerjee formerly managing director of the bank. Lahiri and Banerjee are both undergoing long terms of imprisonment in connection with another criminal case relating to the bank. In the present case Banerjee pleaded guilty but the other two accused plead not guilty.

Lahiri added in his statement that in his great effort to lay the foundation of financial strength on which alone the temple of Swaraj could be built up he had failed. "I am praying to the Great Father", he said, "that when the next constructive effort is made for the industrial uplift of this hapless presidency, leaders of the future may have better instruments than we have had."—A. P.

OUTWARD AIR MAIL.

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KARACHI, Jan. 14.

The outward air mail left at 9-25 a.m., connecting the Punjab Mail. —A. P.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE.

Judgment Reserved.

Judgment in case in which Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and others are charged with sedition and conspiracy arising out of a procession in August has been reserved by the Special Magistrate of Alipore till January 23—A. P.

KUMBH MELA.

Huge Crowds In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya could not attend the opening ceremony of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at the Kumbh Mela which was performed by Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanniyalal. Great crowds of pilgrim are proceeding this morning to the Sangam and the Mela area presents a wonderful spectacle with its sea of heads and numberless stalls, tents, pilgrims' huts, flags and emblems.—A. P.

A Notorious Anti-Fascist.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Geneva—The Italian arrested at the Railway Station is described as lawyer living in Paris and a notorious anti-Fascist. He is unable satisfactorily to explain his presence here, and will be sent back to Paris.—Reuter.

Tariff Board Commences Sitting At Calcutta.

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CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The Tariff Board commenced sitting at Calcutta to-day with Sir P. Ginwalla as president to determine whether it was desirable in the national interest that steps should be taken to encourage production of fine white crushed salt in India. Rai Saheb Ganendranath De, broker, representing Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. was examined.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION.

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Earl Russel's Declaration As Index.

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LONDON, Jan. 13

Speculations are once again rife in regard to the possible recommendations of the Simon Commission. According to a leader writer in the "Sunday Times," it is evident that the Simon Commission could hardly fail to come to the same broad conclusions which Earl Russel arrived at.—Free Press Beam Service.

Whitley Commission In Assam.

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SHILLONG, Jan. 14.

The Royal Commission on Labour which will arrive here to-morrow will examine the representatives of the Assam Government and the Director of Public Health, Assam, on Thursday morning and Mr. F. C. King, Chairman, Assam Labour Board, in the afternoon on Friday Mr. J. Insch, Chairman, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, Mr. T. C. Crawford, Vice-Chairman, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta and representatives of Tea Districts Labour Association, Calcutta, will be examined. On January 19th the Commission will leave for Calcutta.—A. P.

Tariff Board On Salt.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Mr. G. N. Bower, Officiating Collector of Customs, was examined by the Tariff Board to-day regarding the procedure observed in respect of salt imported into Calcutta. He said that part of the salt imported into Calcutta was sold from ship and part from golas, approximately in proportion of half and half Explaining the system of payment of salt duty on credit, he said that the merchant offered sufficient security for payment of duty either in the shape of Government securities or of backing from some bank of standing.—A. P.

INCITEMENT TO REPRESSION.

"When Ghandhi Was Arrested, Not A Dog Barked."

EARL WINTERTON'S VAPOURINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 13

Definite incitement to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of non-co-operation is made by Earl Winterton in the course of statement to the press.

Earl Winterton acclaims Lord Reading as a great Viceroy and Lord Lloyd as a great Governor for their repressive policy towards non-co-operators, and urges that history should be repeated again. Says Earl Winterton, "Let me recall to public memory that during the Non-co-operation days, a high-placed Englishman acting with decisive courage arrested Gandhiji, and not a dog barked in all India. Non-co-operation immediately collapsed."

The present administration has a golden example to follow in the policy which was followed, when the arrest of Mahatmaji was decided upon.—Free Press Beam Service.

CRUISER HUNT FOR THE

—:o:—

Nationalist Party Declared As Seditious Organisation.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Wellington.—A message from Apia says that a proclamation has been issued declaring the Mau a seditious organisation. Cruiser "Dunedin" arrived at Apia on the 13th January and landed parties. She is proceeding to Saleimo where a majority of the members of the Mau are believed to be located. Police posts at Apia and other centres have been reinforced by marines.—Reuter.

WHAT THE VICEROY WILL SEE AT SEWRI

Cotton Exchange Building Without Trading.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

H. E. the Viceroy will to-morrow visit the Sewri Reclamations and notably the trading Hall of the Cotton Exchange built by the East India Cotton Association Limited at the cost of about Rs. 20/- lacs of rupees. The people of Bombay know full well that the said trading hall has only been decorating the Sewri grounds for the last one year since no forward trading is done there and the business in ready cotton, has also shifted to the offices of the buyers and mill premises because the trading hours fixed by the Board are not suitable to the trade and the genuine buyers of spot cotton are discontended with the present system of survey.

Invitation to view the Sewri Cotton Hall was extended to H. E. the Viceroy by the East India Cotton Association, which the Viceroy accepted and efforts, it is understood, were made to induce the trade to come over to Sewri for trading only for a few hours but because of the decisions of the Board which the traders and brokers regard as arbitrary, they are so much dissatisfied that all informal negotiations proved abortive whereupon the Board of the E. I. C. A. as the parent body, called upon the brokers to come over for a day, for trading purposes in order that the Head of the administration in India might not only view the premises but also see how cotton is being handled in the first city of the India. The matter came up before the Brokers Committee where also efforts were made to induce them to reconsider their decision but having regard to the general feeling of the body, the Managing Committee by an overwhelming majority declined the invitation and passed a resolution that in case His Excellency decided to pay a visit to the Sheik Memon Street to see the cotton business every effort would be made to give the Viceroy a fitting reception.

At the initial stage of the said negotiations, some persons had suggested that the Chairman of the E. I. C. A. should draw the attention of His Excellency in case the trade proceeded for a day as to how the diverse interests were at logger's head but even this could not agreed to H. E. Excellency, therefore will to-morrow see the trading hall without trading being done there.

Interviews At Government House.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. on Tuesday. A salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery indicated their arrival. Their Excellencies were received at the station by Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes and then presented to the Government officials. Among those present were also Mr. J. R. Martin, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Rear Admiral H. T. Walwyn, Major General G.A. Weir, Mr. W. Dillon, Mr. A.R. Dalal, Sir P. A. Kelly and Mr. Bandeali Hajibhoy Lalji. The Viceregal party left for the Government House from Victoria Terminus, where H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to the Hon. Chief Justice, the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Executive Councillors and the Ministers of the Government of Bombay.

WORK OF THE SEVA SADAN.

Lady Irwin's Appreciation Of Institution.

Words of unstinted praise were expressed by Lady Irwin when she paid a visit to the Seva Sadan on Tuesday morning, in appreciation of the excellent work that institution was doing for the social and educational amelioration of the women of Bombay.

Her Excellency, accompanied by Lady Sykes arrived at the Seva Sadan, Gamdevi at 10.30 and were received by Mrs. Shirinbai Kama (President) who presented the Trustees, members of the Council and other honorary workers of the institution. They were Dr. Miss Engineer (Secretary), Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. Cowasji Edenwalla, Mrs. Soonabai Jayakar, Mrs. M. H. Dehdashi, Mrs. P. S. Land, Mrs. Jhaverbai Laljee, Mrs. Fyez Tyabji, Mrs. A. A. Fyzee Miss Avasia, Miss Khandwalla, Miss Fazulbhoy Chinoy and Miss Captain.

Lady Irwin was taken round the various departments of the institution and evinced great interest in all that she saw. Before leaving the Seva Sadan, Her Excellency expressed her great pleasure at having the opportunity of visiting an institution which was doing such useful and admirable service to the women of Bombay.

VISIT TO RESCUE HOME.

Lady Irwin's next visit was paid to Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home for Indian women situated in Umarkhadi. —Nearly 200 young women have taken shelter in the Home since its start in 1921—41 being admitted during the last year.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin was received by Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan (Chairman of the Rescue Home Committee), Miss M. S. Paptain (Hon. Secretary), Miss Fazulbhoy Chinoy, (Hon. Treasurer), and others present to meet Her Excellency were Mrs. Ali Nemazee, Mrs. Faiz Tyabji, Miss B. A. Engineer, Miss Avasia, Miss P. M. Kanga, Mrs. E. J. M. Hudson and Mrs. M. D. Cama.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

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Forthcoming Meeting In Bombay.

The governing body of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association will hold their first annual general meeting at the University Convocation Hall on Friday the 17th instant at 4-15 p.m. when Her Excellency Lady Irwin will preside.

SERIOUS BARRIER TO PROGRESS.

Women have awakened to the fact that lack of education amongst Indian womanhood constitutes a serious barrier to all individual and national advancement, and that there is a large field of work supplementary to what is now being done for women's education by the Government or the State authorities. It has, therefore been found necessary to inaugurate a fund for the promotion of women's education, whose objects are to increase the supply of better trained teachers, having particular regard to the inclusion of a training in domestic subjects; to extend facilities in existing educational institutions for courses of training in home-craft, fine arts and domestic science; to explore and initiate schemes for the extension of suitable education amongst girls in rural areas; to support where possible approve schemes which already exist; to encourage the production of better text books; institute propaganda for the education and advancement of Indian women; and to aid any such schemes for the furtherance of women's education.

It has been decided to have several grades of membership: patrons and vice-patrons donating not less than Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively; life Fellows and life Members giving not less than Rs. 500 and Rs. 100; Fellows whose annual subscription is Rs. 25 and Members who pay annually the sum of Rs. 5.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

The meeting on Friday afternoon will be open to both men and women, and as admission will be by cards only, those who wish to be present should make early application to Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, 29 Marine Lines, or to Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, c/o Lady Tata, Esplanade House, Wavdby Road.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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